BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

# THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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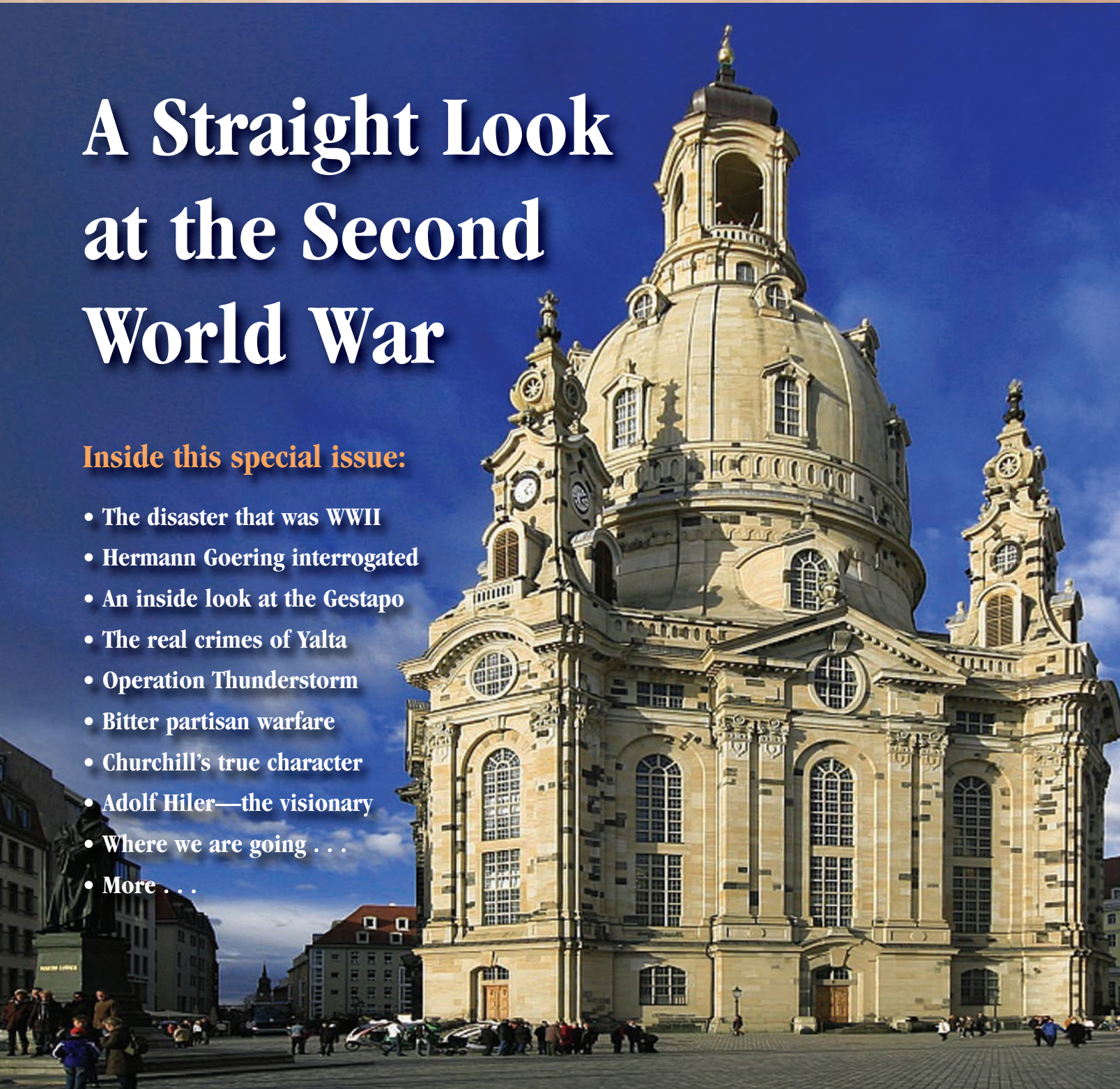

# A Straight Look at the Second World War

## Inside this special issue:

- The disaster that was WWII
- Hermann Goering interrogated
- An inside look at the Gestapo
- The real crimes of Yalta
- Operation Thunderstorm
- Bitter partisan warfare
- Churchill's true character
- Adolf Hiler—the visionary
- Where we are going . . .
- More . . .

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A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2012 ❖ VOLUME XVIII ❖ NUMBER 1

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*BY WILLIS A. CARTO*

4 World War II was the most destructive conflagration of all time. After more than half a century, it is about time the record was set straight on the global disaster, without any propaganda input from the powers that be. In this essay, TBR publisher Willis A. Carto lays out his case that the worst calamity ever to befall the white race in its long and illustrious history was World War II.

### THE INTERROGATION OF HERMANN GOERING

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18 The former No. 2 man in the National Socialist hierarchy informs two agents of the State Department about Germany's foreign relations during WWII, in a document *KTB Magazine*'s Harry Cooper found in the archives and succeeded in getting declassified for TBR. Nearly lost to history, this remarkable interrogation has never before appeared anywhere in print. Since it is such a remarkable item, rather than editing it for length, we take the measure of presenting it in two parts.

### THAT BLACKGUARD CHURCHILL

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28 He was like a character out of a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, but it was all tragedy and no comedy with Winston Churchill, the most loathsome creature to ever take control of what used to be "Great" Britain. This walking drunk turned out to be a bloodthirsty psychopath, who ordered the holocaust of innocent civilians and oversaw the collapse of the British empire.

### STALIN'S OPERATION GROZA

*BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS*

33 Stalin was preparing to occupy Germany and roll over Western Europe even before there was any indication Hitler planned to attack the Soviet Union and years before Hitler's Operation Barbarossa was even conceived. Stalin's plan for conquest of the West was called Operation Thunderstorm, or in Russian, *Operatsiya Groza*. Thankfully, Hitler got wind of this scheme and succeeded in launching a preemptive strike that saved half of Europe from the Bolshevik beasts. . . .

### THE REAL DEAL ON THE GESTAPO

*BASED ON THE WORK OF VINCENT REYNOUARD*

40 Constantly depicted in the media as the worst thing since the Soviet secret police, the Gestapo, it turns out, was not nearly so evil as we have been told, according to leading French Revisionist Vincent Reynouard. Translated for TBR from the French by Carlos Porter, this article has never before appeared in the English language. (Thanks go also to TBR translator Margaret Huffstickler for her assistance with this article.)

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50 Poles, Balts and other Central Europeans were not invited to the Yalta confabulation, where Stalin, with the consent of his patsies, Uncle Sam and John Bull, grabbed himself an empire. FDR showed up for the meeting, half dead, and Winston Churchill was there, drunk out of his gourd, to represent the British empire that he had destroyed. The diseased monster and the drunk seemed to think they needed the USSR to beat Japan. Stalin, who although totally evil was no fool, took the goodies and then waited until Japan was on its last leg before declaring war on that island nation, wanting to be in on the looting of the Land of the Rising Sun . . .

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56 Here is a look back at the last century or so, by the late leader of the National Alliance, an organization that advocated for the American majority. His message is as timely as ever.

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# *WWII & the Future of the White Race*

This time around, the staff has compiled a special theme issue for your edification, composed almost entirely from material on World War II. The brainchild of TBR editor and publisher Willis A. Carto, who fought in the Asian theater in World War II and received a bullet wound courtesy of a Japanese sniper, this issue is built around his monograph "A Straight Look at the Second World War." As Willis points out without varnish, World War II was a colossal disaster for the white race. In that war over 55 million white civilians and military personnel were slaughtered—many in the prime of life—and a preponderance of them at the hands of their racial brethren.

All philosophizing aside, since the shooting stopped in World War II, life on planet Earth has been an uphill battle for the race that can best be credited for civilizing this chunk of rock we live upon. But we are a resilient people and have bounced back from many disasters in our long history, as you will see from the editorial on page 3.

In this issue you will also find a recently declassified document, obtained for TBR by *KTB Magazine*'s Harry Cooper, in which previously unpublished notes from the interrogation of Herman Goering are detailed. In this issue we publish part one of the interrogation, with part two scheduled for our next issue.

We also have, for the first time in English, a piece based on the extensive work of French Revisionist Vincent Reynouard on the true nature of the Gestapo. There are definitely some surprises here.

Then, too, you'll read—also for the first time in English—an article by the "Sage of Catalonia" (TBR editorial board member Joaquin Bochaca) on the vicious partisan war waged throughout WWII.

Also, American Marc Roland presents a never-before-published article on the true nature of the crimes of FDR and Churchill at Yalta, while Canadian Major Mervyn Thurgood gives us a sampling from his paper on the besotted British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

And don't miss TBR mainstay Daniel Michaels as he discusses Operation Thunderstorm—the Soviet plan to invade and conquer Europe in 1941. We have in previous issues discussed at length Hitler's Operation Barbarossa, but this is the first time TBR has examined in detail Stalin's plans for the conquest of Europe.

And finally, we wind things up with a commentary from Dr. William Pierce (1933-2002), who summarizes where whites were as a race two or three generations ago, and where we stand in the eyes of history in this generation. He also tells us how we got here.

Note also that extra copies of this issue—"A Straight Look at the Second World War"—are available in bulk: 1-3 copies are $10 each; 4-7 copies are $9 each; 8-19 copies are $8 each; 20 or more are just $5 each. No S&H in the U.S. See page 64 for order form. ✦

*—Paul Angel, Managing Editor*

# YOU CAN'T KEEP A GOOD RACE DOWN

The white race has been dealt a lot of serious blows in its long and illustrious history. Evidently, for instance, it was a comet that was the culprit that wiped out the relatives of the European Solutreans in North America some 17,000 years ago after they introduced sophisticated projectile point technology to the Americas. Kennewick man and others show that whites were not once—but twice—the earliest inhabitants of the Americas. It appears this second group of aboriginal whites was genocided; massacred by the frequently cannibalistic invaders.

And, much later, of course, there was the Black Plague, the dreaded disease that depopulated large swaths of Europe in the Middle Ages. Approximately 100 million white Europeans perished.

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A Straight Look at the Second World War
Inside this special issue:

And, more recently, many white nations have been nearly wiped out by holocausts in the last 75 years, including but not limited to the Bolshevik holocaust of 21 million white, Christian Russians, the sanctioned murder of several million Germans by the Allies after World War II, and, of course, the ongoing genocide in the Holy Land which threatens to wipe out what remains of Christendom in Palestine.

So we would all agree that we whites have had a long and tough battle for survival. But one thing is for certain: World War II, discussed at length in this issue by Willis Carto and others, was one of the worst holocausts of white people to ever occur. But, even from that horrid war—55 million dead and a continent in ruins—the white race has bounced back surprisingly well, despite what the naysayers say.

Our cover is symbolic of this amazing resurgence. It shows the historic architectural marvel, the Frauenkirche ("Church of Our Lady") of Dresden, a classic baroque Lutheran cathedral building, originally constructed in the first half of the 18th century, a place where Johann Sebastian Bach once strode (and played his great works on its organ). The magnificent Frauenkirche of Dresden seemingly met its end on Feb. 13, 1945 when the Allied firebombing of Dresden began. The church held up for two days and two nights as 650,000 incendiary bombs were dropped upon the defenseless city, filled with refugees. Temperatures from the Allied firebombing became so high that the Frauenkirche fell into ruins. Some bits of the church were reduced to rubble—but the altar and the chancel still stood. The scorched stones would lie in a heap in the center of the city for the next 45 years. The Communists refused to allow the Germans to rebuild it.

After German reunification in 1989, efforts to rebuild the Frauenkirche began in earnest, starting with a citizens' initiative but quickly growing into a group, privately funded, that campaigned hard for the requisite funds to rebuild and restore the great baroque church to its original state.

The original blueprints for the Frauenkirche were used, and the foundation was laid in 1994. Architects and engineers and historians reused about 3,800 of the original stones in the rebuilding. The restoration was completed in late 2005, in time for Dresden's 800th anniversary celebration in 2006.

The phoenix-like rebirth of the Frauenkirche is emblematic of how you can't keep a great race down, especially Germans. We whites have had a horrid century, but there are encouraging signs that our people are waking up to who the tyrants really are. Such phenomena as the Occupy Wall Street movement, which has spread all over America and much of the world, give us hope that people of all ethnicities are waking up to the realization that it is, and always had been, the bankers, moneylenders and the plutocratic parasites of society who sow the majority of the racial discord on this planet. Rest assured, there can be a wonderful future ahead for our posterity if we, like the Dresdeners, just put our nose to the grindstone and do what must be done to save our culture. ✦

*—JOHN TIFFANY, Assistant Editor*

**On this page are pictured** three photos of the Frauenkirche in Dresden. Above, the church as it appeared after the firebombing of the city in February 1945. At right, the reconstruction progresses. And at the very top, the church after its rededication in 2006. Like the church itself, Germany has risen from the ashes of WWII and is once again one of the strongest economic powerhouses on the globe.

# A Straight Look at the Second World War

**By Willis A. Carto**

**What follows is an attempt** to set the historical record straight, without influence from the powers that be. By this phrase, I do not exclude the influence and power of organized Jewry, which is heavily involved in the sad history of the Aryan West. Further, I believe that liberals who do not recognize this influence are a part, knowing it or not, of the cosmopolitan array dedicated to exterminating our race forever.[1] Reader comments appreciated.

It is now 67 years after the holocaust known as World War II. Perhaps it is time to look at it truthfully. America is in big trouble. The unpayable national debt is only a small part of it. Fact is, the white world is in big trouble. Not only America, but Europe—the homeland of the white race—is facing mortal danger. It's life or death for the white race—the race that for all its faults created Western civilization.[2]

The so-called victors of World War II won that costly struggle for the survival of Stalinist Russia and killed the very movement in Europe that was specifically dedicated to—and was accomplishing—the destruction of Communist Russia—the National Socialist movement created and led by Adolf Hitler.

Worse, the Allies—Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin—then proceeded to perpetrate crimes upon the survivors unparalleled in Europe since Genghis Khan. Probably 3 million innocent Europeans perished from torture, murder, exposure and starvation after the hostilities ended.[3]

These atrocities were directed by the Allied supreme commander, Dwight Eisenhower, a protégé of financier Bernard Baruch,[4] known at the time as "king of the Jews." It was Baruch who influenced Roosevelt to promote Eisen-

**Above, U.S. soldiers wounded** during the Normandy invasion. Overall on D-Day, 9,000 American boys were casualties—killed, crippled, blinded and maimed. Willis Carto, author of this article, was in the Pacific theater and earned a Purple Heart for his wounds. Rumor has it, his battalion would have been among the first to land in the home islands of Japan if that invasion had gone ahead, and that would probably have been the end of him. Having seen warfare "up close and personal," Carto knows, as all populists and nationalists should realize, war is a thing to be avoided, not reveled in as most American leaders do now.

hower, a desk bureaucrat who had never seen combat, over the heads of 1,109 officers superior to him in experience, competence and seniority to take supreme command of the hostilities. Ike's superior was in fact not FDR but the "king of the Jews."

At least 55 million people were killed in Europe in this war, not counting at least 60 million who were killed by the Communists for political or racial reasons in the Soviet Union before and during WWII. This number includes the gifted and handsome Russian aristocracy. Of these martyrs, almost all were non-Jewish Aryan.[5]

The Allied supreme commander, Eisenhower, illegally crowded a million captured German soldiers into open fields surrounded by barbwire in subfreezing weather. Without shelter, without food, without even toilet facilities, they died in misery. Civilians who tried to feed them were shot, on direct orders from Ike.

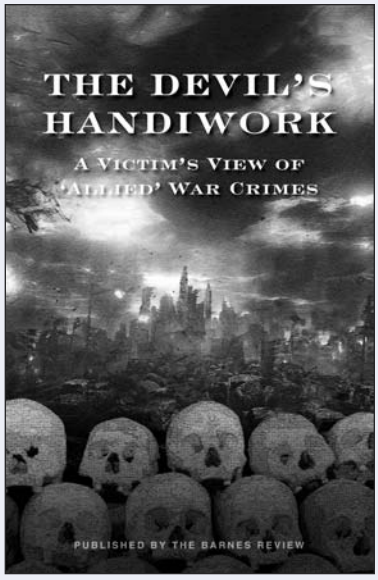
Of course, Wehrmacht soldiers who surrendered to the Russians fared as badly—most died in Siberia or were tortured. The Soviet Union never signed the Geneva Conventions. See Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago.*

James Bacque, in his *Other Losses,* documents this horror with the appalling facts. Giles MacDonogh—heavily prejudiced against Germans—cannot deny what happened in his *After the Reich: The Brutal History of the Allied Occupation.* Dr. Austin App has written more than one short booklet about American atrocities visited upon helpless German civilians. (See bibliography at end of article.)

**AMERICAN ATROCITIES**

Edward L. van Roden served in World War II as chief of the Military Justice Division for the European theater. Van Roden was appointed in 1948 to an extraordinary commission charged with investigating the claims of abuse during U.S. trials in Germany. Here is an excerpt of what van Roden wrote:

> American investigators at the U.S. court in Dachau, Germany used the following methods to obtain confessions: Beatings and brutal kickings. Knocking out teeth and breaking jaws. Mock trials. Solitary confinement. Posturing as priests. Very limited rations. Spiritual deprivation. Promises of acquittal. . . . We won the war, but some of us want to go on killing. That seems to me wicked. . . . The American prohibition of hearsay evidence had been suspended. Second-and third-hand testimony was admitted. . . .
>
> Lt. Perl of the prosecution pleaded that it was difficult to obtain complete evidence. Perl told the court. "We had a tough case to crack, and we had to use persuasive methods." He admitted to the court that the persuasive methods included various "expedients including some violence and mock trials." He further told the court that the cases rested on statements obtained by such methods.
>
> The statements which were admitted as evidence were obtained from men who had first been kept in soli-


**EDITED BY JOHN TIFFANY**

# Nazi War Crimes & Allied Barbarism

**An excerpt from the writings of the Rev. Herbert L. Brown**

"Most of the journalists or correspondents reporting the news of World War II charged Germany with committing hideous crimes against humanity . . . to justify a reason for the Western Allies to declare war. This charge is very seldom outlined in detail. In reference to the war crimes, never in history has there ever been such revenge revealed. In spite of our vaunted 'democracy,' our country's hands were not free from blood and crime. When a courageous individual serving his own country in all honesty and patriotism is considered 'criminal' by his enemy, then the rules of justice are parallel with barbarism."

This excerpt is taken from the book *The Devil's Handiwork: A Victim's View of Allied War Crimes*, edited and published by TBR and based upon several booklets Rev. Brown (now deceased) wrote decades ago. Brown's original work has been updated and combined into this impressive 275-page illustrated volume. To order send $20 plus $5 S&H inside the United States to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge. You can also order online at www.barnesreview.com.

tary confinement for three, four and five months. They were confined between four walls, with no windows and no opportunity of exercise. Two meals a day were shoved in to them through a slot in the door. They were not allowed to talk to anyone. They had no communication with their families or any minister or priest during that time. . . .

Our investigators would put a black hood over the accused's head and then punch him in the face with brass knuckles, kick him and beat him with rubber hoses. Many of the German defendants had teeth knocked out. Some had their jaws broken. All but two of the Germans, in the 139 cases we investigated, had been kicked in the testicles beyond repair. This was standard operating procedure with American investigators. Perl admitted use of mock trials and persuasive methods including violence and said the court was free to decide the weight to be attached to evidence thus received. But it all went in.

One 18-year-old defendant, after a series of beatings, was writing a statement being dictated to him. When they reached the 16th page, the boy was locked up for the night. In the early morning, Germans in nearby cells heard him muttering: "I will not utter another lie." When the jailer came in later to get him to finish his false statement, he found the German hanging from a cell bar, dead. However, the statement that the German had hanged himself to escape signing was offered and received in evidence in the trial of the others.

**ADOLF HITLER**

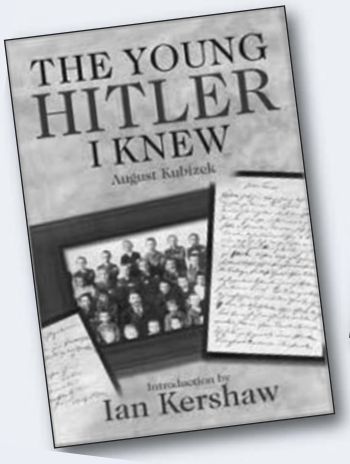
One of the most remarkable persons in European history was born in the small town of Linz, Austria, on April 20, 1889. From boyhood his friends knew that he was special. His closest friend was August Kubizek, whose book *The Young Hitler I Knew* is a fount of information concerning this person, and it is highly recommended for interested parties.

Kubizek relates incidents where Hitler would—as if seeing visions—tell his friend how he intended to rebuild Linz and his architectural plans for the entire area.

Art was Hitler's chosen calling and he supported himself before World War I in Vienna by selling his. A Texan, Billy Price, has published a book containing about a thousand of these interesting pencil sketches and watercolors. (See pages 16-17 for a few examples of Hitler's artwork.)

Many of Hitler's attributes are acknowledged, such as his incredible memory, his physical courage, his speaking ability, his ability to charm persons on a one-on-one basis and his political acumen.

What writers who are unfriendly do not wish to recognize, however, are his profound and detailed knowledge of

AUGUST KUBIZEK

## A book about Hitler unlike any other:

# *The Young Hitler I Knew*

What's so special about this new edition of August Kubizek's book? This is the first edition to be published in English since 1955 and it corrects many silly changes made to earlier editions of the book for reasons of political correctness. It also includes important sections which were excised from the original English translation. Kubizek met Adolf Hitler in 1904 while they were both competing for standing room at the opera. Their mutual passion for music created a strong bond, and over the next four years they became close friends. Kubizek describes a reticent young man, painfully shy, yet capable of bursting into hysterical fits of anger if anyone disagreed with him. The two boys would often talk for hours on end; Hitler found Kubizek to be a very good listener, a worthy confidant. In 1908 Kubizek moved to Vienna and shared a room with Hitler at Stumpergasse 29/2. During this time, Hitler tried to get into art school, but he was unsuccessful. With his money fast running out, he found himself sinking to the lower depths of the city: an unkind world of isolation and "constant unappeasable hunger." Hitler moved out of the flat in November, without leaving a forwarding address; Kubizek did not meet his friend again until 1938. *The Young Hitler I Knew* tells the story of an extraordinary friendship, and gives fascinating insight into Hitler's character during these formative years. A must for Revisionists. Introduction by Ian Kershaw. Hardback, 298 pages, #513, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.. Outside the U.S. email TBRca@aol.com for best shipping rates to your nation. Send payment using the form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or all 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa, Mastercard, American Express or Discover card. Shop online at www.barnesreview.com.

history and historical personalities, his strong sense of fairness, his pronounced interest in art and architecture, his talent as a first-class military strategist, his idealism and his justified determination to redress the punitive Versailles Treaty that had crippled Germany after World War I.

In 1919, with the outbreak of war, Hitler enlisted in the German army and by so doing made the political statement that he detested the Austrian royal leadership and considered himself German.

Hitler's military record is outstanding. This was before tactical commanders could use telephone or radio to issue orders or otherwise communicate to coordinate the army's units. To get messages from commanders to commander required a soldier of uncommon dependability and courage. Hitler volunteered for this job and went through every major battle during that harrowing period, repeatedly going through the worst of the fighting. He was gassed in 1914 and wounded in the leg in 1916. These battles include Ypres (Oct. 14-17, 1914), Neure Chapelle (March 10-13, 1915), Arras (April 9-June 16, 1917), Passchendalle (July-Nov., 1917) and Somme (Oct. 1916).

In contrast, neither Roosevelt nor Churchill ever served a day in combat. Churchill was a newspaper reporter and was captured in South Africa in 1899 by Boers, but all he did was to hold up his arms and surrender.

After the war, the British blockaded Germany in order to starve to death as many Germans as possible. Realizing that only leadership could meet this mortal crisis, Hitler looked around for a political movement, a movement with capable leadership that he could support. After considerable effort, he found a fledgling party, the National Socialist German Workers Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei; NSDAP). He joined as member No. 7. Meanwhile, at least 763,000 Germans were purposefully starved to death.

Soon, he discovered that he had a talent for public speaking and political leadership. The subsequent story of the growth of the NSDAP is fantastic. Before long, meetings at which Hitler spoke were attended by thousands. Communists—who were well organized—tried to break up the meetings and the outdoor rallies using brutal violence but the NS membership was always ready for these tactics and, in defending their right to exist, developed their own street army, the *Sturmabteilung* (SA).

Many German workingmen who had been beguiled by the well-financed Communists gravitated to the NSDAP with its strong message of nationalism and patriotism.

Britain's traditional policy regarding the continent was "balance of power," meaning that it would support the weaker nation or coalition on the mainland and play off the power combines against each other, thus freeing Britain to further aggrandize itself on the 17/20ths of the globe it then controlled.

In spite of these facts, Hitler had no animus against Britain, and he made it clear in his *Mein Kampf* as well as in many speeches and in his foreign policy that he wanted peace with this nation, whose Anglo-Saxon and Keltic peoples were so closely related to Germans. Let the British rule their empire on which the Sun never set and give him a free hand on the continent so that he could turn his attention to the vital job of keeping the Soviet Union at bay. Hitler knew that Stalin's strategy was to conquer Europe (including the British Isles) and add it to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Hitler was far too smart to entertain any idea of "conquering the world." His motives, in other words, were good.

***Hitler had no animus against Britain, and he made it clear in his writings as well as in many speeches and in his foreign policy.***

Hitler wanted peace, but his sin was that he recognized the corrosive, destructive influence of the Rothschild-Zionist-Jewish presence in Europe and tried to do something about it. In their eyes, this was intolerable, and the British declaration of war against Germany on Sept. 3, 1939 was the answer to the perceived problem.

Today there are few if any historians who do not agree that the Versailles Treaty imposed on Germany after World War I was extremely one-sided and practically guaranteed another war.

Following its traditional policy, on Sept. 3, 1939, England allied itself with Communist Russia and declared war on a Germany that did everything possible to avoid hostilities. Rothschild-Jewish pressure on England was irresistible. And while Roosevelt was promising America over and over again in his fireside chats, "I say to you again and again and again that your boys will not be sent to a foreign war," he was scheming with Churchill to do precisely that.

Before the war, Jewish organizations—supported by the international press—screamed that Hitler was exterminating Jews by the millions. This is exactly what the Jews claimed during World War I, and they used the same number then: 6 million. [See *The First Holocaust* by Don Heddesheimer.]

Of course, this was a blatant lie. True, Hitler imprisoned

## Hitler Responds to the Jewish Declaration of War on Germany

**On April 1, 1933,** a week after Hitler assumed power in Germany, he ordered a boycott of Jewish shops, banks, offices and department stores. Judea had declared war on Germany on March 24. The Hitlerian boycott was followed by a rapid series of laws which restricted the rights of Jews, some of which are listed here: On April 7, the Law of the Restoration of the Civil Service was introduced. It made "Aryanism" a requirement for holding a civil service position. All Jews holding such positions were dismissed or forced to retire. On April 22, Jews were prohibited from serving as patent lawyers and from serving as doctors in state-run insurance institutions. On Sept. 29, Jews were banned from all cultural and entertainment activities including literature, art, film and theater. In early Oct. 1933, Jews were prohibited from being journalists, and all newspapers were placed under Nazi control.

some minorities who were opposed to his policies, including Communists and religious zealots, to avoid sabotage of the German war effort, exactly as FDR imprisoned the Japanese in camps across the United States.

The Big Lie of the so-called "Holocaust" has netted Jews not only billions of dollars in U.S. and German coin but additional billions in German goods, such as highly advanced submarines and weapons, not to mention a very valuable piece of real estate in Palestine plus the tearful sympathy of American and European media and politicians.

### GERMAN WAR AIMS

Hitler's war aims were to defend Germany from England's (and later, America's) invasion and to exterminate Soviet Communism. He and the German foreign minister, von Ribbentrop, made every conceivable diplomatic effort to placate England, Hitler finally resorting to sending his deputy Rudolf Hess as a last-ditch effort for peace in the West. When Hess arrived in Britain in May 1941, Churchill refused to see him. Hess was locked up for the rest of the war and the rest of his life. Failing to die naturally, he was murdered by a British assassin in his cell in 1987 at Spandau Prison at the age of 92. [See TBR July/August 2001.—Ed.]

### FDR WANTED WAR

Why would America enter the European war when no interests of the country were remotely threatened? The simple answer is that the Roosevelt administration was heavily laden with Jews, as has been documented by Elizabeth Dilling in her books and newsletters of 1934 and later. And Roosevelt was guaranteed a third and fourth term.

Mrs. Dilling, a concert-level harpist, mother and socialite in Chicago, traveled to Russia in 1931 to see the great Communist experiment for herself. Deeply shocked by what she saw, and the conditions the people had to endure, she dedicated her life to exposing Communism, especially its influence in America. In 1936 she wrote *The Roosevelt Red Record and Its Background*[6], and in it listed over 100 extreme liberals/Communists in the Roosevelt administration, most of them Jewish. [See the Sept./Oct. 2008 issue of THE

BARNES REVIEW for "Russia & the Jews" by Udo Walendy, "Nobel Prize Winner's Writings Still Banned," which describes the prejudice against Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, a Russian. Solzhenitsyn was imprisoned for a total of 11 years by Stalin for his anti-Communist writings including his factual histories of the support that Jews gave to the system. Some of his writings are difficult if not impossible to be found in the U.S. or in the English language.—Ed.]

Numerous times Hitler warned Britain that entering the hostilities would bankrupt England and cost it its empire. Hitler regarded the British empire, like the Catholic Church, as an element of world stability. His words were lost in the Jewish cacophony for war. The Britons Oswald Moseley, John Amery, Arnold Leese and others made similar arguments directly to the British people.

Hitler's far-seeing strategy was anathema to the lords of England as well as to the powerful Rothschild-Jewish entity that ruled the Bank of England and its separate enclave, the City of London, which most definitely is not that big metropolis on the Thames River but another entity entirely—the financial hub of the Rothschild world empire.

Meanwhile, for the most part, the American media was conditioning the public for war, to the extent of telling gullible taxpayers to draw their window shades at night so as to not permit light from the lights inside their houses to be seen and so guide Nazi bombers to them. Yes, we had blackouts in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Fort Wayne was 4,000 miles from Germany, making a round trip of 8,000 miles—a feat impossible for any airplane of the day. But what citizen would bother to dispute the facts reported in their daily paper? Would the "free press" lie so blatantly?

### A NATION OF SUCKERS

Unfortunately, white Americans have a messianic complex and publicists can easily manipulate them into spending billions for crusades for everlasting peace if they support an internationalist foreign policy, so profitable for the war makers. Who wants to be called an isolationist? Thus, today we have troops in 135 countries around the globe interfering in the domestic affairs of people who wish to be left alone. This is worse than useless; it sows seeds of mistrust and hatred and manufactures terrorists and more war. But it also feeds the profits of corporations that manufacture tanks, guns, planes, ships and other war materiel. Bankers love war and debt financing, and war pays the salaries of thousands of bureaucrats who work in the Pentagon and offices around the globe.


## WHAT DID A NOBEL PRIZE WINNER WRITE THAT GOT HIS BOOK BANNED?

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn—whose *Gulag Archipelago* blew the lid off the Soviet death camp system for the entire world to see—was a Nobel Prize winner. (He is still one of the best-selling Russian authors in the West.) Then he wrote a two-volume series entitled Two Hundred Years Together. Book one, *Russian Jewish History 1795-1916*, was translated and published in several languages. However, the book caused quite a stir, particularly amongst the Zionist community. Volume two of the series, *The Jews in the Soviet Union*, was thoroughly suppressed in the English-speaking world. But here is a detailed review/synopsis of that banned book in English—the only one we know of. Sections include: The Communist October Revolution; Jewish Involvement in Communism; The February 1917 Revolution; the Red Terror; Pogroms in the Russian Civil War; Participation in the Red Army; Jewish Commissars; Bolshevik Uprisings in Post WWI Germany; and seven more eye-opening chapters. Bulk sale prices: 1-3 copies are $10 each; 4-7 copies are $9 each; 8-19 copies are $8 each; 20 or more are just $5 each for mass distribution. Call our D.C. office at 202-547-5586 for distribution opportunities.

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There are at least 8,000 bureaucrats employed in the Pentagon. Many drive 200 miles each day to and from work. While the rest of America wallows in unemployment and recession, the Washington, D.C. area is prosperous. War and debt mean prosperity for millions, no matter that our bipartisan foreign policy is programmed for defeat and national bankruptcy.

**ROOSEVELT'S MASTER PLAN**

FDR wanted a third and then a fourth term, and he knew the only way this could be accomplished would be to get America into war. As stated, with Churchill, he plotted exactly that.

Tyler Kent, an American citizen, was a code clerk stationed in London. He transmitted communications between Churchill and Roosevelt and was very alarmed, seeing that the two were plotting war. He kept copies, planning to give them to senators, such as Burton K. Wheeler, who were leaders in the effort to keep America out of war. His plan was discovered, and he was arrested by Churchill's orders and illegally kept in a British jail without trial for the duration of the war. Nothing could be permitted to stand in the way of war. [See TBR January/February 2011.—Ed.]

Knowing that Hitler had no intention of attacking the U.S. or even England, Roosevelt adopted a devilish scheme: He would take "the back door to war" (the title of Dr. Charles Callan Tansill's magnum opus) and get the Japanese to attack the U.S.

Japan needed oil, and the closest was in the South Pacific. FDR knew that was the pressure point to bend Japan to his will—to leave no other option to Japan but to attack the United States.

FDR's scheme—with which Churchill was totally familiar—worked. Roosevelt knew that the Japanese would do almost anything to avoid war with the U.S. because American code breakers were monitoring all of Japan's secret communications between Tokyo and their diplomats. Through its Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Prince Konoye and Minister of Foreign Affairs Yosuke Matsuoka, Japan made every effort to ensure friendly relations with the U.S.

FDR knew well in advance that the Japanese would attack Pearl Harbor, and he cheerfully sacrificed the lives of 3,000 men, four battleships and much more, including the reputations of Adm. Husband Kimmel and Gen. Walter Short, who he criminally blamed for the attack, permitting his treason to go unknown and unpunished. As Roosevelt said, Dec. 7, 1941 is indeed "a day which will live in infamy"—Franklin Delano Roosevelt's infamous treason.

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This special theme issue of THE BARNES REVIEW for January/February 2012, entitled "A Straight Look at the Second World War," is a great primer for anyone you know who is interested in WWII or a history buff who has a skeptical streak. The core of this issue is TBR publisher Willis A. Carto's seminal article taking an unvarnished look at World War II and how the war did more to set the white race back than any other event in history. This issue also includes: An official U.S. document—recently declassified just for TBR—detailing a portion of the U.S. interrogation of Hermann Goering at Nuremberg; an uncensored analysis of the dreaded Gestapo by French Revisionist Vincent Reynouard; an insider's analysis of a new book by a Russian Revisionist and its take on Operation Thunderstorm—Stalin's plan to invade Europe in 1941; an exclusive article by Spanish Revisionist Joaquin Bochaca on WWII partisan warfare; and much more. Extra copies of TBR's exciting January/February 2012—"A Straight Look at the Second World War"—are available for bulk purchase. Cost is as follows: 1-3 copies are $10 each; 4-7 copies are $9 each; 8-19 copies are $8 each; 20 or more are just $5 each. No charge for S&H inside the U.S. Send request with the form on page 64 to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge.

Roosevelt knew that the American people were overwhelmingly opposed to war. His plan was not merely a contemptuous repudiation of the electorate, but done with full knowledge that the war would cost millions of American, German and other lives. But his unnatural lust for a third term seized him.

His partner in this crime was Winston Churchill, prime minister of Great Britain. In his sober moments, which were very few, Churchill was a master of words. Churchill loved war and killing for the sport of it. [See story page 28.—Ed.]

By 1938, when he was 64 years old, Churchill had so lived beyond his means that his creditors prepared to foreclose on him. He was faced with the prospect of the forced sale of his luxurious country estate, Chartwell.

At this hour of crisis a dark and mysterious figure entered Churchill's life. He was Henry Strakosch, a multimillionaire Jew who had acquired a fortune speculating in South African mining ventures after his family had migrated to that country from eastern Austria. Strakosch stepped forward and advanced Churchill a loan of 150,000 pounds sterling just in time to save his estate from the auctioneer. In the years that followed, Strakosch served as Churchill's adviser and confidant but miraculously managed to avoid the spotlight of publicity, which thenceforth illuminated Churchill's again-rising political career.

*In his sober moments, which were very few, Churchill was a master of words. Churchill loved war and killing for the sport of it.*

It must be said that hard thought was never Churchill's forte because he was always either drunk or nearly so. Alcoholism was not the only eccentric characteristic of this strange man, who would often greet visitors stark naked. But Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin were the warlords of World War II, and to them must go the primary responsibility for the results—the greatest disaster in the history of Europe and the white race.

Every time he was told that German bombers were *en route*, and even though he initiated the policy of bombing civilians, a policy Hitler abhorred, Churchill fled London.

The two leaders were both manifestly unfit for power. FDR was sick in body and mind, and Churchill was a sot.

British and American bombers carpeted German cities with millions of explosives and incendiary bombs. They made little effort to target railheads, factories, docks or military installations. They deliberately killed millions of civilians. The flames of a burning Hamburg were a mile high. According to David Irving, Dresden—an undefended art city—was totally destroyed along with at least 18,375 inhabitants, mostly children, women, and cripples, 16,130 were injured and 350,000 people made homeless; 35,000 were missing. No one knows how many of these were killed.

Such mass murder (genocide) is supposedly outlawed by the Geneva Convention, but that meant nothing to Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin. {See David Irving's *Apocalypse 1945* and others. For more see page 43 of this issue.—Ed.]

In one leaflet headlined *Kill*, Soviet propagandist Ilya Ehrenburg incited Soviet soldiers to treat Germans as subhuman. The final paragraph concludes:

> The Germans are not human beings. From now on the word German means to us the most terrible oath. From now on the word German strikes us to the quick. We shall not speak anymore. We shall not get excited. We shall kill. If you have not killed at least one German a day, you have wasted that day. . . .
>
> If you cannot kill your German with a bullet kill him with your bayonet. If there is calm on your part of the front, or if you are waiting for the fighting, kill a German in the meantime. If you leave a German alive, the German will hang a Russian and rape a Russian woman. If you kill one German, kill another—there is nothing more amusing for us than a heap of German corpses. Do not count days, do not count kilometers. Count only the number of Germans killed by you.
>
> Kill the German—that is your grandmother's request. Kill the German—that is your child's prayer. Kill the German—that is your motherland's loud request. Do not miss. Kill.

**SUICIDE OF THE WEST**

The war that followed—as was World War I—must be seen as a civil war in the West; 8.5 million American, British and continental European troops were killed in WWI and 43 million in WWII. The civilian count in WWI is about 13 million and 38 million in WWII. The dysgenic effect of these needless wars is incalculable. Before birth control became feasible and popular, losses like this would be made up naturally by the high birth rate. But not today.

Many millions of white children of the dead have never been born. Their absence has to a large extent been made up by non-white immigrants into America and Europe, both legal and illegal, and the influx of nonwhites grows daily. No more is America a white, Aryan nation; in fact, today the

**Widespread race riots across France (shown above) and other European nations during the summer of 2010, perpetrated by immigrants from Africa and the Mideast, demonstrated the folly of ushering in tens of thousands of aliens—whose culture, race, religion and social norms differ drastically from those of the host nation—into one's country. But still, Western politicians continue to encourage this racially suicidal practice, unconcerned that their decisions are rewriting the future of the white race and giving it a not-so-happy ending, not only for Aryans, but the rest of the world as well.**

dialog regarding immigration forbids the factor of race from even being mentioned in our Jewish-controlled media. The Marxist rule of political correctness is the norm.

Lenin, Stalin and the other (mostly Jewish) leaders in Communist Russia murdered some 60 million Russians, particularly the pro-Western Aryan aristocracy, symbolized by the Christian royal family of Czar Nicholas. [See TBR Sept./Oct. 2008.—Ed.]

Regardless of persons like Tom Brokaw (who referrs to WWII as "the good war," it was unnecessary, and all belligerents—Great Britain, America and Russia included—lost. American Francis Yockey pointed out that to win a war, a power must gain resources, strength and prosperity. Since 1939, all three major powers who started and fought it have declined into a pit of escalating inflation, unpayable debt, national bankruptcy, loss of national character, the immigration of millions of aliens and a highly questionable future.

The mass killing of Germans and other Europeans has paved the way for the legal and illegal immigration of not only Muslims but black Africans, even to countries as far removed from Africa as Finland. This has vastly increased the welfare budget and crime. European cities that once were clean and orderly today are ridden with trash and derelicts. A former resident of London reports that the streets resemble those in Nairobi, Kenya. Manfred Roeder reports that the EU plans to bring to Europe some 60 million more black Africans. Any plan to halt this torrent to Europe of this plague is attacked by the media as "Hitlerism."

**THE FUTURE**

To most Americans, war is an exciting game. They watch the suffering and the action safely on television, radio, newspapers and magazines with the "Tom Brokaws" exulting.

But what do they profit? Death, debt and the ever-tightening yoke of Jewish political and economic supremacy.

Any sensible white person, if aware at all of what is hap-

pening, has to acknowledge the truth. His race, which is responsible for Western civilization, is on the defensive and retreating before an army of racial and cultural aliens.

The racial crisis cannot be ignored further. Whites must brave the Bronx cheers and profanity from liberals and Jews and face the problem squarely or civilization is lost.

The future for the U.S. seems clear: The McCarran-Walter immigration law has been repealed and no more are immigrants let into America mainly from Europe. Today, America is taking in millions of non-whites from everywhere, legal and illegal. These invaders have no cultural or racial compatibility with the Aryan whites who founded, civilized and developed this continent. Without racial and cultural homogeneity, there can be no rational government in any country, only efforts to arbitrate among groups until the inevitable anarchy.

Is the future therefore hopeless? Is the white race doomed? Of course not, just the opposite. Today, whites are confronted with major difficulties, and that is good, not bad. The problems we have are a trumpet call to awaken. At last we have a challenge. It is literally life or death for our kind. Political liberalism is a thing of the past. Jewish influence is intolerable and must be quashed by whatever means. We mean to survive and that means only this: Unconditional defeat for our enemies and unconditional victory for the next phase of white aggrandizement. ✦

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**ENDNOTES:**

1 In whatever civilization they have lived for some 3,000 years, the Jews have always considered themselves separate and distinct from their host people. Their Talmud, as well as the Old Testament, is authority enough for this. Thus, historians and observers cannot logically consider them as an integral part of the community.

2 Arthur Kemp's classic *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race* is strongly recommended. 586 pages, indexed, with at least a thousand illustrations and pictures, the book is 8.5" X 11" in size and weighs four pounds. This masterpiece sells for $42 plus $5 S&H. Ideal for kids being brainwashed in school. Order from The Barnes Review, Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

3 Bibliography and see Dr. Austin App's writings.

4 According to respected historian Eustace Mullins, Bernard Baruch was the force behind the creation of the atomic bomb. He lived in Manhattan. Hence the name "Manhattan Project."

5 See the Sept./Oct. 2008 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW for "Russia & the Jews" by Udo Walendy, "Nobel Prize Winner's Writings Still Banned" which describes the prejudice against Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, a Russian. Solzhenitsyn was imprisoned for a total of 11 years by Stalin for his anti-Communist writings including his factual histories of the support that Jews gave to the system. His writings in the U.S. are difficult if not impossible to be found.

6 *The Roosevelt Red Record & Its Background,* Elizabeth Dilling, #383, $20 from TBR.


***Willis Allison Carto*** was born in 1926, in Fort Wayne, Indiana and raised in Ohio. After graduation from high school in 1944, he went into the U.S. Army. He earned a Purple Heart on Cebu Island in the Philippines. After returning to civilian life, Carto began a career in politics and publishing, creating dozens of organizations and news publications. In 1955 he founded Liberty Lobby and in 1975 began publishing *The Spotlight* newspaper which at one time reached 1 million Americans on a weekly basis. The massive outreach and political influence of his publishing empire caught the attention of the powers-that-be and in 2001 both Liberty Lobby and *The Spotlight* were shut down by corrupt judges working with agents of the federal government. Undeterred, he inspired the creation of American Free Press newspaper which is published today. During his career, Carto has published over 200 books, special reports, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers considered must-reading for American nationalists and populists. Today, at age 85, he is still as active as any young man, publishing and editing The Barnes Review and acting as a full-time content and operations consultant for American Free Press. Truly, no one man has had more influence on American nationalism and populism in the last 50 years than Willis A. Carto.

## Books Recommended by TBR on Bolshevism & Communism

***History's Greatest Heist: The Looting of Russia by the Bolsheviks.*** Author Sean McMeekin shows how Lenin's regime accomplished history's greatest heist between 1917 and 1922 to do so. Stolen cash, gold, silver, diamonds, jewelry, icons, antiques, imperial treasures and artwork were sold off to keep the Bolsheviks in power. Hardback, 302 pages, #533, *$38* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

***The Chief Culprit.*** By gutsy Russian Revisionist Victor Suvorov. Suvorov gives us the real history behind WWII in Europe. Suvorov exposes Stalin's long-term plan to invade and conquer Europe—and the world—and how Adolf Hitler saved the West—dodging the Soviet bullet by two weeks in 1941 when he launched Operation Barbarossa. Had Hitler not done so, Europe would have been overrun. Hardcover, 330 pages, #526, *$39* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

***Voices of Loss and Courage.*** Compiled by B.U. Neary and H. Schneider-Riggs. The editors and their families experienced the mass expulsion from central and eastern Europe after 1945. These are the voices of the survivors of those Red atrocities—moving accounts of pain, suffering and victory. Foreword by Alfred de Zayas. Softcover, illustrated, 221 pages, #342, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

***Stalin's War of Extermination: 1941-1945.*** By Joachim Hoffmann. Perhaps the best book yet written on Josef Stalin's plan for a world revolution by conquering Europe in a war of complete extermination. Adolf Hitler, aware of Stalin's massing of troops and materiel on Russia's western border, launched Operation Barbarossa in 1941 to thwart the massive Soviet invasion. When published in Germany in 1995 the book became a bestseller—yet censored in the rest of the West. Thousands of copies sold. Hardback, #282, 415 pages, *$40* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

***The Black Book of Communism.*** A team of French historians chronicles the crimes of Communism wherever it has attained power in the world. The authors put the number of victims at 85 million. It became a bestseller in Europe when first published in 1997. Hardback, 1,120 pages, #235, *$51* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

***Beasts of the Apocalypse.*** By Olivia M. O'Grady—First published in 1959, it is now being offered again after disappearing from bookshelves for years. Like an octopus, the socialist tentacles are far reaching and wide, all grabbing out for world government. The author puts the whole conspiracy into perspective and does so without apologies. She hoped that patriots would help to expose this anti-Christian and anti-American cabal that poisons all. Hardback, 470 pages, #280, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

***The Struggle for World Power.*** By George Knupffer. An amazing and prophetic book written by a man who was decades if not centuries ahead of his time. The author, born in Russia, first had this book published in 1958. For over 40 years he studied revolutionary subversion from every angle, emphasizing the financial aspects. So who funds all this subversion? And who profits from it in the end? Softcover, 240 pages, #38, *$13* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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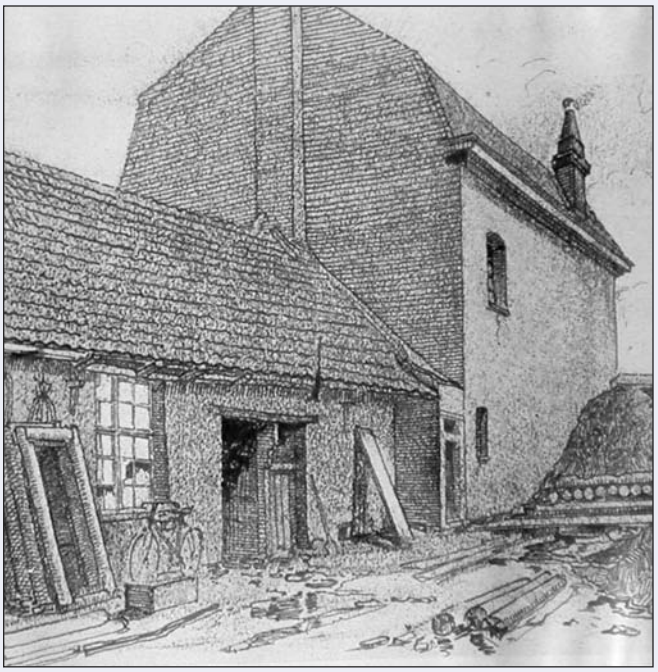
# Adolf Hitler's artistic and architectural vision . . .

Above, *The Courtyard of the Old Residency in Munich*, a painting created by Adolf Hitler in 1914. Hitler had a special love for Munich.

Before he became Germany's leader, Adolf Hitler was a struggling young artist. He was rejected twice by the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna because of his "unfitness for painting." These are just some of the pieces of art he either created or inspired during his career.

Left, a charcoal sketch believed to be of Hitler's mother, Klara (1860-1907), crafted by Adolf in 1908. He was but 19 years old at the time—with little if any formal instruction in the arts.

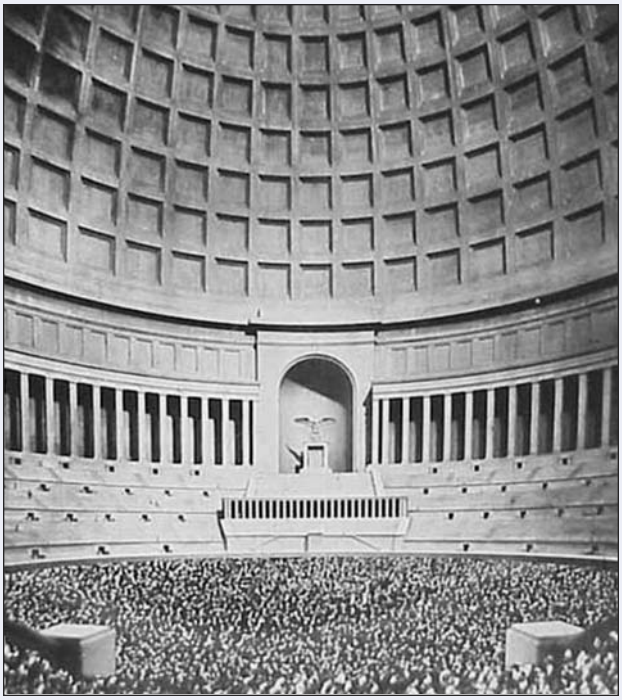
Above, a Hitler oil painting rendered in 1913 entitled *Mother Mary with the Holy Child Jesus Christ.* Yes, Adolf Hitler was a Christian.



*Shelter in Fournes*: A wartime architectural study by Hitler.

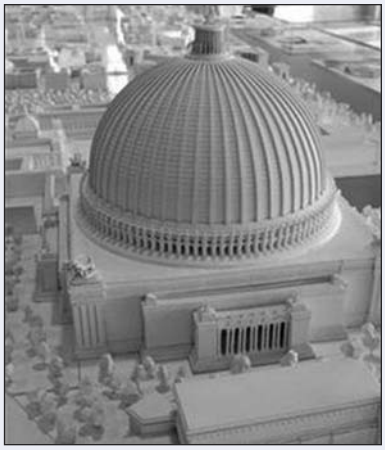
Left, a 1923 pencil sketch by Adolf Hitler of a spaniel. Hitler was a great lover of animals, especially dogs, and he made quite a few sketches of them in his lifetime.

Right, this 1914 painting by Hitler is of the Munich Arch of Triumph. It demonstrates Hitler's interest in triumphal arches throughout his career. (See below for Hitler's planned arch of triumph in Berlin.) Although the precise number of works by Hitler is unknown, there are an estimated 723 pictures including sketches still in existence.



Adolf Hitler had a grand architectural vision. Inspired by the Fuehrer's designs for the future, and working closely with Hitler, his architects designed some of the most amazing architectural structures in the history of mankind. This included designs for the biggest domed hall the world would had ever seen (above and below)—planned to hold 180,000 people—and a huge victory arch that would have been erected over the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin (right).

Left, a pencil and charcoal sketch of a church in Ardoye, Flanders drawn in 1917 by Hitler.



Above, the "People's Hall" as seen through the massive victory arch.

**Hermann Goering was the charismatic leader of the Luftwaffe,** the German air force, and is credited for the quick defeat of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg in 1940. The Nuremberg kangaroo trials automatically found him "guilty of war crimes." This particular interrogation, starting on page 19 of this issue, has never before appeared in any medium that we are aware of. Shown here is Goering with his wife Emma and their baby girl Edda, born 1938.

NEWSCOM/DPAPHOTOS603818

# The Interrogation of Hermann Goering

**What follows is the text of a declassified U.S. document** that details the interrogation of World War II German politician and Nazi bigwig Hermann Wilhelm Goering by agents of the U.S. State Department. The Americans were, of course, interested in talking with this ultimate Third Reich insider. It was made available to TBR by Harry Cooper, president of Sharkhunters International, a club and magazine for U-boat buffs. Because of its importance and our desire to give it to you in full, we have divided it into two installments, rather than edit the length. Part one is offered here with part two scheduled for our next issue.

**By DeWitt C. Poole and Harold C. Vedeler**

An opportunity to talk with Goering having been arranged through the courtesy of Col. John H. Amen, head of the Interrogation Division in the Office of the U.S. Chief of Counsel, Poole and Vedeler found Goering in one of the interrogation rooms, where he had been brought by a guard, and introduced themselves as from the Department of State. They were not connected with the prosecution, they said, but were interested in the history of German foreign relations under the National Socialists.

The studies they had made during the preceding months had left them with the impression that among those close to Hitler only Goering had shown independence of thought and action in respect of foreign relations. Frankly pleased, Goering chuckled something about his own foreign policy.

### GOERING AS A FIGHTER PILOT

It was recalled that in 1938 Goering had sent Wiedemann to London and apparently sought continuously to keep things going well with England. Goering answered that he had worked unremittingly in that direction up to the very end. Until the very moment of the Polish attack he was carrying on by way of Sweden the liveliest efforts to work out an agreement with the British.

[Objective historians recognize that Adolf Hitler tried over and over again to work out a peace agreement with the British government but each time, Churchill killed it. This included the middle-of-the-night flight by Rudolf Hess—he was on a peace mission from Hitler to a relative of the king with another peace proposal but Churchill had him grabbed and held in silence until his murder at age 92. Some years ago, a 1941 incident was reported in which two Polish pilots, flying with the RAF, were scrambled to intercept a lone German plane over Great Britain in the middle of the night. They had just closed within range on his tail and were going to shoot him down when they got an abort order from their control. This was apparently Rudolf Hess, and Churchill did not want him shot down; they had an ambush prepared for him where he was intending to land.—Ed.]

It was recalled also that he had long been active in the Polish problem. He acquiesced with mounting cordiality. Pilsudski's death had been a great misfortune. Between Hitler and Pilsudski a settlement would have ultimately

been possible, and Germany and Poland could then have cooperated in a policy vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

#### RUSSIA WOULD NOT STRIKE BEFORE 1943

Reference was made then to the attack on Russia. Goering told how he labored with Hitler to hold his hand. Through three hours, during which the Fuehrer listened patiently, he had told the Fuehrer that there was simply no end to Russia. You got to Volga; then there were the Urals; beyond the Urals the endless stretches of Siberia. But Hitler was sincerely aroused by Russia's further movements westward and the massing of Russian troops. Goering said that he reminded him that he was already at war with the great British empire, that the United States would be in it too especially if Britain weakened—was *todt-sicher* ("dead certain").

He urged Hitler not to bring on Germany a third great enemy. There was time. Goering had had the situation studied with the utmost care. He was convinced that Russia would not strike before 1943.

#### GERMANY SHOULD TAKE GIBRALTAR

After the victory in France, said Goering, the next necessary step was to take out England. He had urged on Hitler a campaign against Gibraltar. Gibraltar was very vulnerable. With Gibraltar in hand it would be possible to take Suez more or less at leisure. With Gibraltar in hand Germany would strike south as well, take Dakar, and, from there, the Suez being already closed, strangle British shipping from South Africa and the east. If the United States showed any readiness to act, Germany would move at once, said Goering, into the Azores.

*With Gibraltar in hand Germany would strike south as well, take Dakar, and, from there, with the Suez being already closed, strangle British shipping.*

However, it didn't come off that way. Hitler talked with Franco at Hendaye in October (1940). Just previously, at Montoire, he had given Petain and Laval assurances about the French colonies. He was in a position to concede Franco's wish for French Morocco.

#### RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN

The talk which has been so far summarized flowed out with no particular attempt at order. It was now suggested to Goering that to the diplomatic view the latter course of events seemed already fatally determined. Could we now start further back and review systematically of National Socialist foreign policy from its beginning—from 1937?

Goering agreed with interest. He would start with England. The ability he at once displayed to order his thoughts systematically comported with the general impression he gave of physical well being.

#### ACCORD WITH ENGLAND

"Let's start with 1932," said Goering. He would testify that it was then firmly established in Hitler's mind that every means must be employed to come into friendly accord with England. The National Socialist seizure of power in 1933 had aroused general misgivings abroad and the first requisite after Jan. 30 was to let misgivings quiet down. Thereafter attention was bestowed first of all upon relations with England. Neurath, who had been in London as Ambassador, was kept as head of the Foreign Office.

It was accepted as a basic fact that England and France formed a compact block and that an understanding could not be had with England as long as there were not good relations also with France. With this in view it would be necessary to renounce German claims to Alsace-Lorraine. "Painful as it is," Hitler said to Goering, "that is something I must do."

"I have heard much the same from Ribbentrop," Poole interrupted. "Ribbentrop said he advised Hitler along these very lines."

#### RIBBENTROP BEGINS TO PLAY A PART

Goering reacted with some warmth. He would not know, he said, what advice Ribbentrop might have spoken to Hitler later on, but at the time the basic decision was taken regarding France neither he, Goering, nor Hitler knew that Ribbentrop even existed. "Hitler and I," he said, "first came to know of Ribbentrop's existence when Ribbentrop appeared as von Papen's intermediary in the negotiations which put Hitler in as chancellor."

"You had a meeting with Oskar Hindenberg at Ribbentrop's house in Dahle, didn't you?" Poole asked. "Yes, Hitler and I talked with Oskar von Hindenburg—but not with Ribbentrop present. It was in a room apart. Hitler talked with Hindenburg for a while and then I talked further."

Goering explained "You see, at that time, I was the representative of the Fuehrer for political matters, and I was active for him in all these matters. A little bit later von Ribbentrop came to me and asked if some suitable place could not be found for him in the new government. Could we not fit him in somehow? Three weeks or so later I heard that

he had got together a group to work on foreign affairs. That was the beginning of the *Buero Ribbentrop*. Ribbentrop talked with the Fuehrer and said to him that he had the best sort of relations in England and in France and knew a lot of the best people. . . . You must know that the Fuehrer was totally unfamiliar with foreign countries. He was never in his life abroad until he went to Italy in an official capacity."

Hitler had special difficulty, Goering claimed, in comprehending the English mentality. And he never did succeed in understanding it. Goering thought that: "It seemed Ribbentrop would help him out. We didn't fully grasp at that time that Ribbentrop knew France only through champagne and England through whiskey."

The session was interrupted at this point by the arrival of Goering's defense counsel. The conversations were resumed the following evening at 7 and continued until 10:30.

**RUSSIA THE COMMON ENEMY**

Goering emphasized the deep concern he and his collaborators sought for a sound working accord with the British. In the years 1933-1935 Goering recalled that he was always seeing "British lords." The effort was to go along with England and to convince England that Russia, being obviously the enemy of Germany, was also the enemy of Britain.

Ribbentrop was developing his "Buero" and came more and more into leadership in the conduct of relations with Britain. With the conclusion in 1935 of the naval agreement, which all the German leaders regarded as very favorable to Germany, Ribbentrop achieved his great hour and confirmed the belief of the National Socialist leaders that Ribbentrop possessed extraordinary influence in England and had special skills as a negotiator.

Asked with whom the idea of the naval agreement originated, Goering said that it was Hitler's own plan. He enlarged upon Hitler's personal command of facts respecting naval matters, his familiarity with the specifications of gunnery etc.

Reference having been made to the apportionment to Germany of tonnage is a percentage of 35, Goering was asked to state the minimum which Germany would have accepted. He had no ready answer, though he referred in an offhand way to the possibility of 25. The main point was that the Germans did not see their gain in a precise percentage, but in British acquiescence, implied by the treaty, in a general reconsideration of armament limitations. If the British were ready to negotiate anew on the subject of naval

## *Goering's Views on War*

Despite his splendid leadership, Goering was not in favor of the war. Later, at the time of the Nuremberg kangaroo court trials, he spoke privately to Gustave Gilbert, a German-speaking intelligence officer and psychologist who was granted free access by the Allies to all the prisoners held in the Nuremberg jail. On April 18, 1946, Goering observed that the man in the street can always be manipulated into supporting and fighting wars. Wrote Gilbert: "We got around to the subject of war again, and I said . . . I did not think that the common people are very thankful for leaders who bring them war and destruction." . . . [Said Goering:] "[O]f course the people don't want war. Why would some poor slob on a farm want to risk his life in a war when the best that he can get out of it is to come back to his farm in one piece? Naturally, the common people don't want war; neither in Russia nor in England nor in America, nor for that matter in Germany. That is understood. But, after all, it is the leaders of the country who determine the policy, and it is always a simple matter to drag the people along. . . . [V]oice or no voice, the people can always be brought to the bidding of the leaders. That is easy. All you have to do is tell them they are being attacked and denounce the pacifists for lack of patriotism and exposing the country to danger. It works the same way in any country." Above, Goering (right) and Hitler (center) discuss airplane maneuvers with an unidentified officer.

armament, it was assumed that the whole armament situation as laid down by the Treaty of Versailles could now be renegotiated.

#### PROGRESS OF RIBBENTROP

Meanwhile the Buero Ribbentrop, which had come into being in the spring or early summer of 1933, was taking on proportions, and beginning a direct competition with the Foreign Office. It was mixing directly in the conduct of foreign relations. Neurath was certainly very easygoing, Goering remarked.

"If I had been foreign minister at this time, I would not have tolerated it."

Hitler thought of making Ribbentrop secretary of state in the Foreign Office, but by now Ribbentrop's ambition had sprung to higher levels. Ribbentrop had entered the foreground of German diplomacy; and he was acting without the responsibility which attaches to an established office. For the first time one began to hear criticism of Ribbentrop in National Socialist circles. The real nature of his relations with England and France (whiskey and champagne) began to be sensed. There was a feeling that perhaps things were not going so well with England. Uncertainty and uneasiness grew.

"Then suddenly, one day, we heard that Ribbentrop was going to be ambassador to England," Goering exclaimed. "That was a shock. London was perhaps our most important post, and a man of experience and high skill was needed. London, Paris and Washington were the critical places. Any National Socialist could have been sent to Rome, for example, but not to these other capitals."

"You did not, then, share in Hitler's disparagement of the German Foreign Office?"

"No. I thought our Foreign Office was in general all right although I could have offered some criticism. You are right about Hitler. He looked upon the Foreign Office as a grocery shop." [Thanks to Goering's comments, we are learning a great deal of the inner workings of the Third Reich.—Ed.]

#### FOREIGN MINISTERS & OFFICES

So Ribbentrop was sent to London, and was different from every other ambassador because, though technically under the foreign minister, he worked directly under Hitler in fact. Some of his reports no doubt went to the Foreign Minister, but he also made reports directly to the Fuehrer. And the Buero Ribbentrop was still going on as strong as ever. There were, in fact, two different foreign ministers and in a way two different foreign offices.

"Now I too was doing things, but I," said Goering, "always acted in consultation with Neurath. I made numerous trips to the Balkans. These I discussed with Neurath in every case.

"Meanwhile, Ribbentrop was not doing well in England. There was an unhappy incident at the very outset. Upon arriving at the station in London he gave an interview in which he lectured the English on what steps they should take with respect to Bolshevism. Now the English government is a regular old governess," Goering explained. "It is always telling others what to do, but it doesn't like to hear from others what it should do."

Soon there was the second unhappy incident of Ribbentrop making the ancient Roman salute when he was presented to the king. "Hitler was inclined to think this was all right," said Goering, "but I asked him how he would like it if Stalin sent an ambassador to Berlin and this ambassador should greet him, Hitler, with the Communist salute of a clenched fist."

*"I asked him how he would like it if Stalin sent an ambassador to Berlin and this ambassador should greet him with the Communist salute of a clenched fist."*

[There was, by the way, no such thing as the "National Socialist salute." It was the ancient Roman salute, with the right arm extended and open hand to show that the person had no weapon in it. Hitler and the Reich were enamored with the Roman empire. Hitler referred to the troops as his legions, just like caesar. The regimental standards as well as the banners with *Deutschland Erwache* ("Germany Awake") on them were exactly like the Roman standards that were carried in parades 2,000 years ago. As for making the salute—when King Edward VIII visited Hitler at the Berghof a couple years before the war began, news photographers caught him at least two times, making this exact salute.—Ed.]

#### GERMANY'S COLONIAL CLAIMS AS BARGAINING POINTS

Vedeler now asked if the 1935 naval agreement was part of a broad plan of accommodation with the British; if so, what were the other elements of that plan?

Goering answered in the affirmative. In addition to the naval agreement he specified rapprochement with France based on the reunification of German claims to Alsace-Lor-

## Hermann Goering at the Nuremberg Tribunals

**Top left: Hermann Goering** appears appropriately disgusted at the Nuremberg kangaroo court trials. He knew what the verdict would be well in advance of the official conclusion of the proceedings. To the right of the photo is Rudolf Hess, who was convicted of war crimes and kept in solitary confinement for 21 years. He was murdered by his jailers in 1987. Right: Having given his best to the fight for what he thought was right, Goering finally rests in peace, having cleverly cheated the hangman by taking a cyanide capsule in his jail cell before Allied judges could send him to a disgraceful death at the hands of the executioner.

NEWSCOM/TASS/ITAR

raine. The only other thing he could think of at the moment, it seemed, was the colonial question, which was "not then bringing us to loggerheads with England as it did later."

When it was suggested that the colonial question was never of prime importance in Hitler's mind, since he recognized that colonies were dependent upon the command of shipping lanes, Goering expressed general acquiescence. "You have to remember, he emphasized, that Hitler thought entirely in continental terms."

Goering said his own personal view was that colonial claims were put forward by Hitler as not much more than bargaining points. It was clear enough that colonies could not provide a solution of the population problem. I doubt, Goering opined, that Hitler would have taken any serious risk to gain colonies. Hitler thought that, even if Germany did acquire colonies, and they were settled through a German emigration, there might be the same sort of dissolution later on as occurred with Britain's American Colonies.

### GERMANY'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE LEAGUE

At this point, Poole adverted to Germany's brusque withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations in October 1933 and asked how this comported with Goering's insistence upon a sincere National Socialist wish to get along with England. Goering offered the standard justification. Germany had carried through all its disarmament obligations but the other powers had not. There seemed no further point in Germany's continuing to participate in the Disarmament Conference and in the league.

Goering seemed to find it impressive that before actually effecting withdrawal Hitler had obtained the concurrence of President Hindenburg. He had presented the whole case to Hindenburg, and upon hearing Hitler's presentation, Hindenburg said: "Let's leave it, then."

"Hindenburg was pretty old, wasn't he?" asked Poole.

Poole then commented upon the shock which liberal thought in Great Britain, the United States and elsewhere, suffered through having this brusque action on Germany's part followed not so much later by the violent blood purge of June 1934. Goering made some conventional excuses regarding the blood purge, but was led on to confess misgivings he himself had felt about the speed of events in National Socialist Germany. He used to warn his colleagues, he said, that Rome was not built in a day.

Looking back it was his conviction now that Germany moved too fast with regard to Czechoslovakia, for example. It would have been much wiser to have negotiated with England at greater length. After Czechoslovakia was settled Hitler should have taken more time in dealing with the Polish situation. The speed with which Hitler acted was a surprise to Goering himself. Hitler was accustomed, Goering remarked, to taking the second step before the first.

*The speed with which Hitler acted was a surprise to Goering himself. Hitler was accustomed, Goering said, to taking the second step before the first.*

#### ENGLISH OPINION

Vodeler remarked upon the effect such methods must have had upon opinion in England particularly when there ensued the forceful reoccupation of the Rhineland after the withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference and the League. Goering was not disposed to agree that the reoccupation of the Rhineland was altogether an offense to English minds. There were many in England, he said, who disagreed with Churchill and concurred in what Germany had done.

He insisted that Hitler was still anxious to maintain and develop good relations with the English, but he was not ready to purchase English good-will and cooperation at the price of having to give up all of his own ideas and at the cost of abandoning all of Germany's continental interests.

Goering related that Hitler's thinking on relations with Great Britain, and the West generally, had been strongly affected by a visit Lloyd George had paid him at Berchtesgaden in 1934 or thereabout. Goering did not have direct personal knowledge of Hitler's conversation with Lloyd George. Certain fragments had reached him, however. Hitler had been impressed, for example, to have Lloyd George tell him that if Germany could have held out through 1918 England would have collapsed. Lloyd George also told Hitler that during 1918 the supplying of American troops in France had become so difficult that he was on the point of recommending that the American troops be shipped home again. These and similar remarks by Lloyd George on the narrowness of the Allied victory in 1918 assumed an extraordinary importance in Hitler's mind. One result was to help convince Hitler that the U.S. would not intervene in any new war in Europe.

Hitler, Goering remarked, continuously failed to understand the English and their manner of political thinking. He was tremendously surprised by the severe reaction to the occupation of the Rhineland, for example.

#### POLAND: HITLER'S METHODS

It was suggested now that Goering should recount the development of German relations with Poland as it had been seen by him. He began with the observation that it was Hitler's habit, ingrained by internal successes in revolutionary days, to concentrate upon one point at a time and to exclude all other matters from consideration or action. This practice was extended to the field of foreign affairs after Hitler came into power.

There were three National Socialist objectives: 1) The solution of the Danzig Corridor situation; 2) Austria; and 3) the Sudetenland.

It seemed to Goering that it would have been much wiser if Hitler could have been led to declare at once that these were the essential requirements that he proposed to satisfy, and then at the same time made it clear that he would attempt to reach solutions by traditional diplomatic methods.

During the visit Lord Halifax paid him in 1937, Goering had enumerated these three objectives. The conversation took place in the presence of Neville Henderson. When Goering made it plain that solutions were going to be achieved, Halifax answered: "I hope not by war." Goering replied: "I, too, hope not by war. Much depends on you (England)."

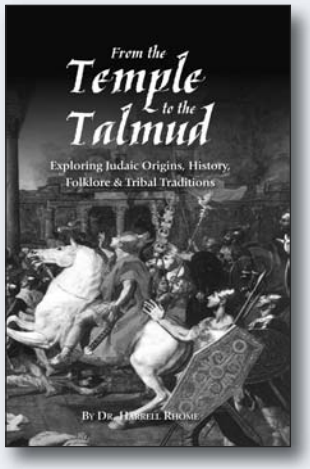
#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA AN EXAMPLE

Hitler's impatient urgency to action was demonstrated in the matter of Czechoslovakia. It was very soon after Munich, Goering related, that Hitler began to feel misgivings

FROM THE BARNES REVIEW BOOK CLUB & DR. HARRELL RHOME . . .

# *From the Temple to the Talmud*

## *Exploring Judaic Origins, History, Folklore and Tribal Traditions*




In *From the Temple to the Talmud,* Dr. Harrell Rhome offers a panoramic look at Jewish history, culture and religion from a Revisionist perspective. Not content to merely repeat the findings of previous researchers, Rhome offers a new interpretation of Jewish history, one that is sure to enrage some and leave others standing in ovation. Going back to primary and ancient sources, while also including research from scholars (many of whom are now considered too politically incorrect to cite by mainstream academicians), Rhome covers this expansive history in a lively and easy to read style, accompanied by many illustrations and a lengthy list of sources for future research. No doubt, after reading *From the Temple to the Talmud*, you will be well-versed in this fascinating and vitally important subject which Rhome refers to as "the curiously camouflaged and conveniently convoluted chronicle of the people called the Jews." Genetics, religion, symbolism, customs, holy books, ancient enclaves, dispersions, banishments, secret societies, cultural origins, linguistics—this book has it all. Softcover, 261 pages, #606, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. Add $14 S&H outside the U.S. Send request with payment using the form on page 64 of this issue to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-7730-9077 toll free to charge to Visa, MasterCard, AmEx or Discover. See also www.barnesreview.com.

lest Czechoslovakia, having been deprived of the Sudetenland, might seek revenge in Germany by relinquishing its Western alliance and turning toward Russia for support.

It being remarked that Czechoslovakia really had little possibility of independent existence after the Anschluss and the taking of the Sudetenland had squeezed that splinter-shaped country between two parts of Germany, Goering said that he had talked at length with Hitler about this, saying that, for better or worse, Czechoslovakia was now tied to the German economy. German loans were taking the place of French loans. Germany should proceed to direct Czechoslovakian economic interests more and more toward Germany. Czechoslovakia would then conclude agreements on customs, money, communications etc until it became federated with Germany and would "drop like a ripe fruit into our laps."

Goering said that he told Hitler further that if he was going to occupy the rest of Czechoslovakia at once, he would have to give up all hope of an understanding with England. Chamberlain could not then remain as prime minister. But after the occupation had been carried out and Chamberlain did in fact retain his post Goering's hopes revives, he said, that the threads might be taken up once again with England.

**HITLER WANTED GOOD RELATIONS WITH POLAND**

Goering, now being asked to turn more directly to the Polish story, averred that Hitler had from the beginning felt a desire for open friendliness with Poland, although this ran quite counter to the popular feeling in Germany. From the Polish side there was frequent and strong provocation. At each meeting of the league council Germany was complaining about the treatment of the German minorities in Poland. Hitler felt the need for pacification. He did not want to have so close at hand a powder keg which could be ignited by this friction of the minorities.

"In this spirit," said Goering, "we came to the non-aggression pact of 1934 with Poland. Our legations were raised to embassies. Lipski was sent to Berlin as Polish ambassador, and we sent von Moltke to Warsaw. We felt the similarity in inner governmental forms of the two countries, Pilsudski being a dictator like Hitler. The policy of friendship went well; Lipski and I came to be close friends, and there was close contact with Pilsudski."

Goering was directly charged by Hitler to foster friendship with Poland. In keeping with this policy it was Goering himself who represented Germany at the funeral of Pilsudski.

Goering remarked that he was always having to go to

funerals. At the funeral of King Alexander of Yugoslavia he had talked with Petain. Each time a wreath was laid there was an exchange of opinions. At Pilsudski's funeral he talked for several hours with Laval, who was then minister of foreign affairs in France.

#### AN ANTI-RUSSIAN BLOC

The idea was for Germany and Poland to build an anti-Russian bloc. Goering had talked with Pilsudski about this while the latter was still alive, and later he talked about it with Beck. Hitler told Goering he wanted a strong Poland. Goering was convinced Hitler meant this seriously.

Then troubles began to develop. The first rift came at the time of the reoccupation of the Rhineland. Poland let it be known to France that the last chance had been let slip for them to march together against Germany. From then on Poland was definitely separated from France.

That was hardly more than a passing trouble. Then, Goering related, came the Austrian Anschluss. In February 1938 Goering had been again in Poland, and had talked with Beck. Beck apprised him that Poland was disinterested in Austria. It was rather an amusing way that Beck chose of communicating the fact. As he and Goering walked arm in arm together after dinner they came to a picture of the relief of Vienna in 1683 by the Polish troops under Sobieski. Beck said to Goering: "Don't worry—this case will not recur."

Goering fully understood what Beck intended.

The first really serious trouble came with the Munich Conference. The Poles felt their prestige was badly damaged by Poland not being included in the Conference. This slight, as Poland felt it to be, stuck in the Polish throat.

#### TROUBLES WITH POLAND MOUNT

The Poles began to complain that the Germans, who before the Anschluss in 1938 had informed them of their prospective steps in foreign affairs, after this event failed to do so. Polish demands became rather excessive. Poland wanted not only Teschen but the railway junction at Oderberg. Hitler's answer was that Germany had not taken this territory away from Czechoslovakia just to give it to Poland.

Poland had designs on the Karvine coal basin. They were ready to send Polish forces in there the day after the German conversations with Hache but Germany was forehanded and sent its own troops into the area the preceding afternoon. The Poles found themselves confronted, in consequence, by German forces, and were deeply chagrined.

Goering tried to appease Lipski but from about this time on, things went badly with Poland. The German authorities in Poland were stirred by the German annexation of Austria and the Sudetenland. They were more than ever impressed with German power and confident that Germany would liberate all German territories. They grew always more self-conscious. They felt that while Poland was bearing down on them, Germany would lift them up.

#### BRITISH AND POLISH RELATIONS

The interrogators remarked to Goering that the English and Polish stories came together at about this point; it would be interesting to have Goering carry the narrative forward with that in mind. Goering acquiesced.

*In the next issue of TBR: Part Two of our exclusive "The Interrogation of Hermann Goering" for the first time in print.*

#### TENSION GROWS WITH ENGLAND

Tensions were increasing dangerously, he said, from the middle of 1939. There was the English guarantee to Poland and Russia, which were not yet official but presented themselves to Germany as entirely real. Hitler found it to be a key point that these guarantees were not against Germany specifically but general in their terms. Nevertheless, when Russia occupied Bessarabia and King Carol was forced to abdicate, Great Britain did nothing about it. That played a definite role in Hitler's thinking. He saw that the guarantees were simply anti-German. [Goering had his chronology wrong, as Bessarabia was not occupied until 1940.—Ed.]

Asked when Hitler had made up his mind to deal with the Polish situation decisively, Goering said that it was in April 1939 that Hitler first spoke to him in this sense. Goering had been for a treatment at San Remo during March. He had dinner with Hitler upon returning and suddenly at the table Hitler said to him that he was determined to settle the Danzig Corridor business with Poland.

Goering interjected an explanation that this decision on Hitler's part had nothing to do with the general problem of Lebensraum in the East, which had been dealt with by Hitler in the famous meeting at the Reich Chancellery, on November 5, 1937.

Goering at once asked Hitler:

"What am I to understand by this?"

Hitler answered that Danzig must become German and that there must be a solution of the Corridor. Hitler said that he was determined to take military measures if these purposes could not be otherwise accomplished.

Goering was rather aghast, he said, because he was convinced that the Western Powers would intervene. The world had been excited by Germany's action in Czechoslovakia. It was stirred up like a swarm of bees. Hitler apparently supposed he could get away with it all peacefully. Hitler said in answer to Goering's expostulations that he had prepared other situations skillfully and that he'd do the same with this. Goering admonished him to wait.

#### GOERING'S TRAFFICKING IN THE POLISH CRISIS

It was Goering's own conviction that the outcome would depend on a modification of Hitler's demands. The least Hitler could accept would be the return of Danzig to Germany and the right to build across the corridor an Autobahn and a four-track railway. If these points were conceded by Poland, then it was Goering's idea that Germany should offer Poland assurances against Russia. He thought that in this way possibly the whole business could be settled diplomatically.

With these considerations in mind Goering decided in July 1939 to get in touch with some of the English leaders. He acted through his Swedish acquaintances. He wanted to talk with English leaders who were not in the government but could be counted upon to influence Conservative policy. Goering met a number of these Englishmen on an estate in Friesland, belonging to one of his Swedish friends. Asked who the English guests were exactly, he was unable to recall a single name. He said that one was a ship builder from the Clyde, another was an insurance and banking man and so on and so on.

Goering said that he explained to these gentlemen that the matters pending with Poland must be settled in any event and that the settlement was merely being speeded up. He assured them that English security was not going to be compromised. Hitler was ready to accept obligations to ensure British security. ✦

NEXT ISSUE OF TBR: Part two of the interrogation.

***Harry Cooper*** is the publisher of *KTB Magazine* and the founder of Sharkhunters Inc., an organization dedicated to the authentic history of WWII submarine warfare. Find out more by checking out Cooper's group and online shop at www.sharkhunters.com or writing Cooper at P.O. Box 1539, Hernando, FL 32642. Cooper supplied TBR with the text of this article obtained through one of his many World War II contacts.

## *Uncensored WWII Books . . .*

### *They Too Were Americans*

***The German-American Bund in Words, Photos and Artifacts.*** This is an inside view of the German-American Bund from interviews, personal diaries, hundreds of full color photos and artifacts compiled by the author, Scott Freeland. What were the origins of the Bund? What was the Bund's vision for America? Was it an American SS? What archenemy of the Bund was a Soviet agent? What prominent Americans were members? The answers can be found in this brand new book. Hardback, 320 pages, #603, 562 photos—200 in full color, deluxe binding with endpapers, high quality 70# coated semi-gloss stock, *$70*.

### *Hellstorm*

***The Death of Nazi Germany—1944-1947.*** By Tom Goodrich. It was the most deadly and destructive war in history. Millions were killed and ancient cultures were reduced to rubble. WWII was truly man's greatest catastrophe. In a chilling "you-are-there" style, the author takes you inside the bunkers, air raid shelters, hospitals and out to the front lines to describe how it really was—something few books have done. World War II's deepest secrets are revealed. Hardback, 376 pages, #549, *$45*.

### *Otto Skorzeny*

***My Commando Operations: The Memoirs of Hitler's Most Daring Commando.*** By Otto Skorzeny. This riveting book describes with dramatic detail many of the operations led by Skorzeny, the most famous of which was the rescue of Mussolini from the Campo Imperatore Hotel atop Gran Sasso where the Italian communists had imprisoned him. Previously unknown operations during WWII are also recounted. Deluxe edition. Hardback, #561, 272 pages, *$40*.

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# That Blackguard . . . Winston Churchill

**The article is excerpted from a booklet** boldly entitled *That Bastard Churchill*, by patriotic writer Maj. M.F. Thurgood. It is a blistering exposé of Winston Churchill's lack of humanity and chivalry in war, his bad temper and bizarre habits, and his insatiable lust for alcohol—washed down with a good dose of Christian blood. Decades of propaganda have millions of people believing Churchill was some kind of an English savior when, in fact, he was the architect of the destruction of the British empire.

**By Major Mervyn F. Thurgood**

Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill was born in 1874, son of Lord Randolph Churchill, the third son of the duke of Marlborough. Winston Churchill was educated at Harrow and after three attempts gained entrance to Sandhurst Military College. His forte was English, but he was innumerate and graduated near the foot of his class.

While at Sandhurst, he was accused of committing an act of gross immorality of the "Oscar Wilde" type. Churchill brought suit against the father of one of the cadets who accused him, A.C. Bruce-Pryce. The charges were withdrawn, and Churchill received 400 pounds in damages. No sooner was that incident over than Churchill became involved in a steeplechase fraud, and he and his cohorts became the target of a tabloid called *Truth*.

In 1895, Churchill and a friend, Reginald Barnes, went to Cuba and spent some six weeks with the Spanish forces, sending daily reports to the *Daily Graphic*. Churchill become more interested in being a writer than a soldier but realized that the army would be a good foundation for political life and joined the Malakand Field Force on the North West Frontier and on occasion enjoined in skirmishes with Afridis, who, despite Churchill's reports of heavy fighting, only threw stones at the British. Churchill's next military exploit was in 1898 at Omdurman with the 21st Lancers under Kitchener, advancing on Khartoum. Here again his military energies were

ILLUSTRATION: RICHARD COLE / DRAWN & QUARTERED/NEWSCOM

directed to writing for the *Times* and the *Morning Post*.

Lord Kitchener was to say of him that he had grit enough but only used the army as a convenience and could secure postings that would suit his purpose through his mother. He served in South Africa for part of a year, from 1899 to 1900, as a war correspondent, and his claim to fame was that he had been taken prisoner and had escaped.

He was elected MP for Oldham as a Conservative in 1900 at the age of 24, but joined the Liberals in 1904 and attained cabinet rank as president of the Board of Trade in 1908. He became home secretary in 1910 and was made first lord of the Admiralty in 1911. Which of course, brings to mind Gilbert and Sullivan's *HMS Pinafore*, "Stick close to your desk and never go to sea, and you may be the leader of the queen's na-vee!"

In his capacity as first lord of the Admiralty, he devised a plan to bring support to the Russians by opening up the Dardanelles by the army, using mostly colonials, the ANZACs. The attack on Gallipoli was a disaster, and it was here that Churchill blotted his copybook. But far deeper and more sinister was his role in the sinking of the *Lusitania* on May 8, 1915.

Churchill was linked with the then-undersecretary of the U.S. Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a conspiracy to bring America into the war by sinking the Cunard liner out of New York. Twice the German Embassy in New York issued warnings in the U.S. press against sailing on the ill-fated liner, which, the Germans claimed was carrying contraband and munitions and was being converted to an armed merchant ship. It was also known that it would be carrying about one company of soldiers, field guns and ammunition.

It was normal procedure for all such liners to be escorted from the south coast of Ireland to Liverpool by at least one light cruiser and two destroyers. On the 6th of May, Capt. W.T. Turner received warning of submarines along the south coast of Ireland, and he expected to be diverted around the north coast of Ireland. The first lord of the Admiralty didn't normally concern himself with such things, but Churchill issued orders that the *Lusitania* was not to be escorted to Liverpool. He then left for Paris and signed himself in at his hotel as Mr. L. Spencer.

At 2:12 pm on May 8 Capt. [Walther] Schwieger, commanding the submarine *U-20*, fired his last torpedo into the bow of the *Lusitania*. He witnessed two distinct explosions, as did others.

The *Lusitania* was unsinkable and had double hulls, but it went down in 20 minutes. The inquiry stated that the sec-

## *Winnie the War Criminal: A Synopsis of Atrocities Ordered by Mr. Churchill*

Winston Churchill planned and committed war crimes, trashing the rules of "civilized" warfare that had been developed over the centuries in the Western world.

At the Second Quebec Conference (September 16, 1944), Churchill and fellow monster Franklin D. Roosevelt adopted the sinister Morgenthau Plan, which would have killed tens of millions of Germans, giving the Germans a terrifying picture of what "unconditional surrender" would mean in practice. Germans would be robbed of East Prussia, Upper Silesia and all of western Germany, and the remainder would be split into separate northern and southern nations.

Churchill was convinced the plan would "save Britain from bankruptcy by eliminating a dangerous competitor."

Estimating that millions would die immediately by inhalation, and millions more would succumb later, Churchill contemplated dropping tens of thousands of anthrax bombs on the civilian population and ordered detailed planning for a chemical attack on six major German cities.

His greatest war crimes involved the carpet-bombing of German cities that killed 600,000 civilians and left some 800,000 injured. Churchill lied to the House of Commons and the public, claiming only military and industrial installations were targeted, whereas the real aim was to kill as many civilians as possible.

A thousand-year-old urban culture was annihilated, as great cities, famed in the annals of science and art, were reduced to smoldering ruins. Churchill and Roosevelt were destroying more than Attila the Hun.

Dresden was filled with refugees running for their lives from the Red Army. The war was practically over. But for three days and nights, from February 13 to 15, 1945, British bombs rained down on the defenseless city, killing 135,000 people or more.

The bombing of Germany and killing of civilians continued as late as the middle of April 1945, only stopping because there were no more targets left to be bombed.

—John Tiffany

ond explosion came from coal dust, but recent investigations indicate that there would be little coal dust, and it was very unlikely it would be in the forward hold, and that the second explosion could only have come from several tons of explosive carried in the forward hold.

By 2:33 pm the *Lusitania* was gone, taking with her 1,198 of her passengers and crew including 171 influential Americans. The liner went down 10 miles off Kinsale Head within sight of Queenstown. But patrol boats remained in the harbor until it was too late to help.

The official inquiry skirted many issues, including the role played by Churchill and possibly Roosevelt. Churchill always thought that he had a friend in Roosevelt, who in fact despised the man and his "decadent" empire.

True to Kitchener's predictions, Churchill used the army as a convenience and enlisted as a major in the Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars on the 18th of November, 1915. On his arrival in France he was taken to Sir John French, who offered him a promotion to brigadier general, to command a brigade. This did not delight the ears of Prime Minister Asquith, and French decided to send Churchill to the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards for experience in the trenches. Churchill only spent five days with the guards. On his leaving, the colonel would comment, "We don't want to be in any way inhospitable, but I think it only right to say that your coming was not a matter in which we were given any choice."

***Churchill always thought that he had a friend in Roosevelt, who in fact despised the man and his "decadent" empire.***

Churchill meandered from headquarters to headquarters, looking for a command, hoping to eventually command a brigade. His desire to command would manifest itself with sad results in World War II. On New Year's Day, 1916, he was given command of the 6th Bn. Royal Scots Fusiliers. During his three and one-half months in command, his unit was in no threat, and he spent most of his time working on his parliamentary duties. He saw no more of the trenches after the 6th of May 1916, and on the 22nd of July 1917, he became minister of munitions. Again the army had served him well.

Churchill's political fortunes waxed and waned through the war, and his attempts to support the white Russians received no support from the trench weary soldiers who were now becoming disenchanted with the aristocracy of all countries. In 1922, he became colonial secretary in the Middle East and inspired by his American mother's Jewish background, played a major role in supporting the Balfour Declaration that betrayed Britain's Arab allies and allowed massive immigration of Jews into Palestine. He wrote Zionism is an "inspiring movement," saying, "If, as may well happen, there should be created, in our lifetime, by the banks of the Jordan, a Jewish state under protection of the British crown, which might comprise 3 to 4 million Jews, an event will have occurred in the history of the world which, from every point of view, would be beneficial and would be especially in harmony with the truest interests of the British empire."

He would live to see Jewish immigration into Palestine, and on July 22, 1946, the Jewish Stern Gang blew up the King David Hotel, the headquarters of the 6th Airborne Division, killing 91 men who had jumped into Normandy to free the Jewish people.

On the March 27, Churchill tried to bribe the Emir Abdulla to allow the Jews to immigrate into Palestine but he was warned by Abdulla that the aim of the Zionists was to establish a Jewish state in Palestine and gradually control the entire world, and the British might have to call on Germany or Russia for some help.

As colonial secretary, Churchill got his first indication that the colonies were coming of age and would no longer be blindly subservient to Britain's call. This he would ignore. First Canada asked Churchill if his aim was to give the Jews control of the government in Palestine. To this Churchill replied that if they become the majority, as he wished, naturally they would take it over. In 1922, Britain, primarily through Churchill, became involved with Turkey over the Gallipoli Peninsula and the Dardanelles. On Sept. 9, the Turks entered Smyrna, and Greek rule in Asia Minor came to an end. The 1,000 British troops on the Asiatic side of the Dardanelles were to withdraw to the Gallipoli Peninsula from Canakkale but later remained by orders from the local commander.

Both Lloyd George and Churchill supported the decision to keep the Turks out of Europe. Churchill sent a telegram to all the dominion governments to "dispatch military reinforcements."

The dominions varied in acceptance of Churchill's demand. Newfoundland and New Zealand offered their support, but both the Canadian and Australian governments were furious at not even being consulted before the request

was made public, and at the request itself. The Australian prime minister telegraphed London, saying, "In a good cause we are prepared to venture our all, in a bad one, not a single man!" Canada would send no troops at all. Churchill never got the true implications of these refusals and later as prime minister, still felt that he had absolute command over his "colonial troops."

Churchill again surfaced as one who cared little for the common Englishman. It was during the general strike of May 1926, when he was chancellor of the Exchequer (minister of finance), and editor of the *British Gazette*. It was only his paper that appeared on the streets during the strike, in which he referred to the strikers as the enemy and demanded unconditional surrender. That same demand would prolong the war with Germany and his anti-union, anti-labor attitude would be the basis for escalating strikes and sabotage in war industries and turn him out of office in the 1945 elections. Again as chancellor of the Exchequer he turned down proposals for better schools and housing for the people of Britain. He would continue to display one of his worst qualities: as described by Lord Milner in a letter to Herbert Samuel, "He was too apt to make up his mind without sufficient knowledge."

Out of office Churchill continued to run up debts, and, because of Milner's observation, he became involved in libel suits. Churchill had commented to his personal secretary, Martin Gilbert: "Give me the facts, and I will twist them the way I want, to suit my argument." His comment was the subject of Antony Cave-Brown's two volumes, *Bodyguard of Lies.*

***Churchill commented once: "Give me the facts, and I will twist them the way I want, to suit my argument."***

Though he had been minister of finance, Churchill could not control his own personal finances and was always in debt. It was through his drinking, debt and his Jewish mother that he became involved and beholden to a group that would eventually become known as Focus.

It first began with the president of the Anglo-Jewish Association, Leonard Montefiore, who found in Churchill a perfect spokesman for his association, a man well known, with connections, a Zionist and in debt. Montefiore approached Churchill with the plight of the Jews in Germany the Jews shared the same "plight" in nearly all countries in Europe. Churchill agreed to support the association despite the fact that Churchill had previously pushed for an Anglo-German Entente. The Anglo-Jewish Association later became known as the Anti-Nazi Council. So it was not surprising that both the members of the National Socialist German Worker's Party (the Nazis) and the German people, as a whole, took umbrage with foreigners of a certain ethnic background, interfering in strictly domestic German affairs.

The name "Anti-Nazi Council" became offensive to many Britons, and the name was changed to "The Focus" under Sir Henry Wickham Steed. The change of name brought many people of different political as well as ethnic cultures together. Some of the new members were Sir Walter Citrine of the Trades Union Congress up to Sir Robert Waley-Cohen, the chairman of Shell Oil. As Focus grew it recruited both labor and management, Jew and non-Jew, including Josiah Wedgewood, Sir Henry Strakosch, a South African mining multimillionaire and chairman of Union Corp. Ltd. and a Jew, born in Moravia.

Other members were Dr. Chaim Weizmann, of whom we will hear much more, David Ben Guirion, Simon Marks and Israel Moses Sief of Marks and Spencer, Lord Melchett and Nathan Laski—to mention a few. It is of interest to note that Capt. Basil Liddel-Hart, the noted strategist and military writer, was a member, though he was not a Jew.

As Churchill's debts grew, he wrote for many Jewish-dominated newspapers but couldn't cover his living expenses. To make matters worse, he was sued for libel by the American tabloid *The Enquirer* for $200,000. He now put up the family estate "Chartwell" for sale. His debts and libel problem were met by his Jewish friend Sir Henry Strakosch and other members of Focus. He was now not only beholden to, but also under the control of this Anti-Nazi Council and now all his speeches and writings were directed against the threat of Hitler and the ill treatment of the Jews by the Nazis.

Once again Churchill displayed "Milner's observation" during the Munich Crisis, where he saw an opportunity to go to war with Adolf Hitler. He gave little thought to the state of training and the geographic location of the British Regular Army, and his only plan was to bring France and the dominions into the war to fight the land battles and eventually bring the United States into war with Germany. Both Chamberlain and Sir Leslie Hore-Belisha knew the true state of readiness of Britain's armed forces, which were in no condition to fight.

But more important, Churchill gave little thought to the

fact that Poland had been at war with Czechoslovakia for some 10 years over the Teschen province. He overlooked the fact that if Russia were to come to the aid of Czechoslovakia, it would have to invade either Poland or Romania, or both, and that Britain had treaties with both countries if they were attacked. The result of which would be that Britain and Germany would be fighting Russia, and Churchill did not consider the possible actions of the new Axis partner, Japan. Nor did he see that, apart from a strong desire for peace, most countries saw Hitler as a bulwark against Stalin.

But still Churchill condemned Chamberlain for not going to war with Hitler over the Sudetenland. Only after the destruction of Germany did he realize the real threat when he commented to Gen. Hastings Lionel "Pug" Ismay (first baron Ismay), "We've killed the wrong pig!" But somehow Winnie would get his war and satisfy his benefactors.

Both the media and Churchill chose to misrepresent Chamberlain's actions at Munich. But by the end of September 1938, the Poles had invaded Teschen, as the Germans marched into Sudetenland, which was some 90% German ethnically and a product of Woodrow Wilson. The rest of Czechoslovakia was dissected by her neighbors, including Hungary. Alfred Duff-Cooper, a staunch Zionist and member of Focus, resigned as first lord of the Admiralty in protest for Chamberlain not having gone to war with Germany (and possibly Poland), over Sudetenland.

*Germany ended up being surrounded by a mob of squabbling, unstable states with each containing large masses of Germans.*

By the end of March 1939, Czech troops marched into Bratislava, Slovakia and deposed the president, Father Jozef Tiso, while Slovakia and Ruthenia declared their independence from the state created by the League of Nations and about which David Lloyd George was to say, "I cannot conceive any greater cause of a future war than that the German people should be surrounded by a mob of small states, many of them consisting of peoples who have never previously set up stable governments by themselves, but each of them containing large masses of Germans."

Through fear of civil war, President of the Second Czechoslovakian Republic Dr. Emil Hacha signed an agreement (March 15, 1939) making a German Protectorate of Moravia and Bohemia. Hungarian troops crossed the Ruthenian border, driving out the Czech units. This mess was played down by the British media as well as Germany's offer of Slovakia to Poland, for the Port of Danzig. The news that the people of Britain, the dominions and in fact all the world heard was that Hitler had occupied all of Czechoslovakia.

Though all members of the League of Nations agreed that the Polish Corridor rightly belonged to Germany, Churchill would organize a mutiny within Neville Chamberlain's caucus to demand that Britain go to war over Poland, even though Austen Chamberlain, the British foreign secretary, had said that the Polish corridor was not worth one British corporal. But Churchill and Focus saw it as a chance to destroy Hitler. Polish independence was the last thing on their minds, especially after Poland had invaded Czechoslovakia, for which Churchill demanded war.

The last thing the people of Britain and France wanted was another bloodbath over some distant and unknown land. But through Focus and Churchill, both Britain and France and later the world, would be dragged into a war nobody wanted and that would solve nothing.

On Sept. 3, 1939, Britain declared war on Germany, and Churchill was made first lord of the Admiralty. He arranged to have a signal flashed to all ships in the Royal Navy, "Winston is Back." But there was no joy throughout the fleet at Churchill's appointment. Churchill behaved as though he had been made "secretary of state for war" and began issuing orders to the other armed services. His first act as first lord was to issue orders to the Royal Air Force to attack the German naval bases at Wilhemshaven and Brunsbuttel.

Here is the record; 29 Blenheims and Wellingtons attacked; 10 bombers failed to find their targets and returned to base; one plane bombed Esbjerg, a town in Denmark some 110 miles from their target, three planes attacked their own "men-of-war" in the North Sea; seven were shot down by German flak; eight bombers found their targets and attacked the battleship *Von Scheer* with three unprimed bombs, doing no damage. They scored several hits on the cruiser *Emden*, the only real damage being done when a plane crashed on the ship. The marksmanship of the RAF improved very little over the next two years. ✦

***Maj. Mervyn F. Thurgood*** is the author of *To Punish the Hostiles* and the editor of *A Symposium on World War II*. He is also author of a much longer version of this article entitled *That Bastard Churchill*. Born in 1923 in British Columbia, Thurgood served with the Seaforth Highlanders Canadian infantry regiment.

# Code Name . . . Thunderstorm

**RUSSIAN REVISIONIST MILITARY HISTORIAN IGOR BUNICH** presents further evidence to show that indeed the USSR was armed for war and had already set the date for its own massive, surprise attack against the Third Reich for July 10, 1941 with the strategic intent of overrunning Western Europe. The Soviet invasion plan was called Operation Groza (Thunderstorm); it was rendered stillborn on June 22 when Hitler launched his preemptive strike: Barbarossa. Bunich reveals the human and inhuman factors underlying the failure of Groza and the poor performance of the Red Army.

**BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS**

Every informed person in the English-speaking world has heard of Operation Barbarossa, the German invasion of the supposedly peace-loving Soviet Union, but the truth about why the attack took place is little known. Too few have heard about "Operation Groza" (Thunderstorm), the Red Army plan to storm Europe. Popular Russian Revisionist historian Igor Bunich joins Viktor Suvorov and other truth-seeking historians in explaining why the Wehrmacht chose to attack, the timing and why the Soviet Union suffered such terrible losses early in the war.

**MARSHAL TIMOSHENKO**
Approved of invasion plan.

In the late 1980s at about the time of his retirement and the impending collapse of the Soviet Union, former naval officer Igor Lvovich Bunich decided to become a writer, more specifically, a Revisionist historian of the Soviet era. Born in 1937 and a graduate of the Leningrad Shipbuilding Institute, Bunich was soon employed in the Krylov Central Scientific Research Institute and the Naval Academy as a translator and abstracter of foreign literature. Bunich also analyzed historical events and compiled reports for the leaders of the Naval Academy. To perform his duties, he was granted access to Soviet archives. (However, in the 1980s he was called as a witness in regard to certain KGB activities, including the distribution of anti-Soviet materials, as a result of which he was removed from his regular duties and forced to serve as night watchman for several years.)

Thus, Bunich had been well placed to gain much of the material he subsequently used in his writing.

To ensure that his writing would have greater impact and a broader audience, Bunich chose a genre best described as fact-based folk history, a style sometimes referred to as fiction. Although his writings are highly regarded and extremely popular at home, they are almost unknown outside of Russia. His first highly successful book,

*The Party's Gold*, published in 1986 in Kiev, relates crimes committed by the Chekist psychopathic killer Mikhail Kedrov (Zederbaum) and tells the story of how Stalin used NKVD Chief Genrikh Yagoda (1934-36) to arrest and execute individuals who had personally profited from their involvement in Lenin's short-lived New Economic Policy (NEP), after which Stalin had Yagoda executed.

Another of Bunich's books, *The Sword of the President*, relates the tragic events surrounding the Russian constitutional crisis of October 1993. He has also written about the Chechen war, the murder of Tsar Nicholas and family, the fate of the Baltic Fleet in World War II, German raiders, etc. In all, Bunich has written and published over 30 books, many of which are bestsellers in Russia, but almost unknown in the West.

Two of Bunich's many books—*Operation Groza (Thunderstorm: Strategic Plan of the Soviet Union in the Event of War against Germany and her Allies)* and *Stalin's Fatal Mistake*—have been republished under a single cover. The first, *Operation Groza,* deals with the crucial period from the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Non-Aggression Pact on Aug. 23, 1939 to the conclusion of Molotov's September 1940 meeting with Hitler in Berlin, after which both parties were convinced that their respective war plans *Barbarossa* and *Thunderstorm* would soon be needed. Molotov's demands for military advantages from Finland in the north to the Black Sea and the Dardanelles in the south convinced Hitler that only a military, not a diplomatic solution, would be possible with the Communist state.

However, when Molotov was about to return to Moscow, Hitler diplomatically proposed a meeting with Stalin: "I consider Stalin to be an outstanding historical personality. He will go down in history as a great man. I too will go down in history. It is therefore natural that two such political figures like us should meet personally."

Deception would henceforth become the *modus operandi* between the two states.

Bunich's *Operation Groza* confirms and reinforces Viktor Suvorov's contention that the Soviet Union had her own plan to attack Germany but that Hitler's Barbarossa rudely upset it. Moreover, Bunich shows that Stalin was preparing to invade Germany and Western Europe even before there was any indication that Hitler planned to attack the Soviet Union and years before *Barbarossa* was even conceived.

***Bunich's research confirms Suvorov's contention that the USSR had her own plan to attack Germany but that Adolf Hitler effectively thwarted it.***

The second book, *Stalin's Fatal Mistake*, describes how the Communist dictator conducted the war, his closest associates, and his failure to foresee the Red Army's refusal to resist the German onslaught in the first year of the war.

Bunich bases his thesis and book on Stalin's plan to attack Germany on Document Nr. 103202/06 dated Sept. 18, 1940 (three months before Operation Barbarossa was drawn up), signed by Marshal Semyon Timoshenko and Chief of the General Staff Marshal Kirill Meretskov, found in a special file containing top-secret documents. After Marshal Zhukov became chief of the General Staff in February 1941, the plan was called MP 41 (Mobilization Plan 41). It can also be found in the Central Archive of the Ministry of Defense (TsAMO, f. 15A, op.2154, d.4.1. 199-287).

Despite the terms of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact, when the Wehrmacht attacked Poland on Sept. 1, 1939, the Red Army chose to stay on the sidelines and did not enter Poland until Sept. 17. Had the USSR, Germany's new partner under the pact, acted at the same time as Germany, Britain and France would never have declared war against both countries.

It is not known whether the USSR chose independently not to invade concurrently with Germany or whether arrangements had already been made with England in order that the Western powers could declare war against an isolated Germany, confident that an alliance with the Soviet Union and the United States was in the works.

Operation Groza, according to Bunich, began when the two parties were negotiating the details of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Non-Aggression Pact in August 1939. The pact with Germany had been proposed by the Soviet Union even as the British and French negotiators were in Moscow trying to arrange their own pact with the USSR. When forced to concede areas in the Warsaw and Lublin districts to the German side, the Russians insisted on incorporating the Bialystok and Lvov salients on their side. Gen. Shaposhnikov commented: "These salients will hang like storm clouds over Hitler."

To this Stalin said: "And from these clouds a thunderstorm will strike."

In its early stages only five of Stalin's closest comrades were informed about the plans for Operation Groza: Molotov, Beria, Shaposhnikov, Meretskov and Zhdanov. Later, when the military details had to be worked out, Zhukov,

**During World War II, above, German soldiers are shown** making friends with a local family in Russia. Honest historians admit German soldiers almost invariably behaved honorably toward "enemy" females. Those few who didn't were shot by their officers. In contrast, Soviet soldiers acted like a horde of Mongol barbarians, freely raping and murdering "enemy" women and children, encouraged by the official policy of their Communist government. Yet Americans were instructed by the U.S. government and its "spooks" to believe Germans were the "Huns" in the conflict.

BUNDESARCHIV_BILD_101I-020-1262-26

Mekhlis, Kirponos, Pavlov, Dekanotsov (Dekanozishvili), Malenkov and Timoshenko were drawn in.

Both war plans, Stalin's Groza and Hitler's Barbarossa, evolved over time from their inception to their implementation in accordance with political and military changes. Essential to both was the need to strike first. Groza was to be initiated a few days after Germany carried out Operation Sea Lion and invaded England. [See TBR November/December 2010.—Ed.]

Hitler fully understood that he could not just wait for the Western allies and the Red Army encircling Germany to reach full strength and attack when they chose. He chose instead to deceive Stalin into believing that Operation Sea Lion was still Germany's first priority while actually deploying his forces to attack the USSR.

Following Germany's defeat of Poland in mid-September 1939, the USSR was quick to act in its own interest. The Soviet Union bombarded and attacked Finland on November 30, claiming that Finland threatened the USSR. Stalin was outraged at the poor performance of his army and took immediate steps to improve it. He knew that "with an army like this, Groza would be impossible."

In the West people everywhere demanded a Franco-British expedition to aid the Finns. Prime Minister Chamberlain actually supported the idea but political forces prevented him from taking action. Bunich cites Andrei Zhdanov as saying in 1939 that the decision to invade Finland was clear evidence that the Soviet Union had already embarked upon an aggressive foreign policy. Zhdanov went on to say that the General Staff had impeded all defense

efforts in favor of an aggressive military policy.

The Soviet Union then moved swiftly to incorporate the Baltic states (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia) into the USSR and establish military bases in those countries. And in July 1940 Soviet forces took control of the Romanian provinces of Bessarabia and northern Bukovina.

The period between the signing of the non–aggression pact and the launching of Barbarossa may be further broken down into two parts. The first part, which lasted from the conclusion of the Polish War until the invasion of France, has been called many names, the most common being the Phony War or *le Drôle de Guerre* ("the Strange War," "the Joke of a War"). No major military action was undertaken on either side. It was precisely during this interval that this typical European boundary dispute between Germany and Poland could have been easily resolved. However, when Britain and Poland refused to negotiate, all parties, the Germans, the Russians, and the British maneuvered to improve their military positions.

On April 9, 1940 the Germans invaded Norway in order to dislodge the British who had landed forces there to block iron ore shipments to Germany. Then, on May 10, one day after Churchill replaced Chamberlain as prime minister, Germany invaded France, having concluded that further negotiations for a peaceful settlement with England were impossible. When it was clear that both Britain and the United States were courting the Soviet Union, and might indeed already be in alliance with each other, the buildup of the Red Army on the new Russo-German border could no longer be ignored. Hitler ordered the codeword "Dortmund" radioed to all units of the Wehrmacht, thereby initiating Operation Barbarossa, just a few scant weeks before Groza was to be launched.

The defeat and destruction of the Red Army, Hitler believed, would put an end to the Soviet threat on Germany's eastern frontier once and for all and at the same time remove Britain's most powerful ally on the continent. It was a fateful gamble.

Immediately upon hearing that Barbarossa was under way, President Franklin Roosevelt authorized the shipment of war materièl to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet mobilization plan had been put into effect upon the signing of the non–aggression pact, i.e., more than two years before the war with Germany actually commenced on the battlefield. Historian Bunich lists some of the steps taken in the Soviet mobilization process:

• Discipline was immediately strengthened throughout the Red Army. Whereas previously a Red Army man was considered a deserter if he abandoned his post for more than six days, the new law reduced the period to six hours;

• The NKVD was authorized to enforce discipline through the use of terror;

• Those called up for service could be retained until 1946;

• Industry was charged with production goals for war materiel, tanks, aircraft, ships etc;

• Timoshenko ordered that troop training should be confined to what is necessary on the battlefield.

The General Staff estimated that 5 million men, 11,000 tanks, 35,000 field guns and 9-10 thousand aircraft would be required for the 3- to 4-month operation. Before the Red Army took Berlin at least three times the original estimates of war materièl would be needed—and, with the help of the United States, it was provided.

***Over a year before Pearl Harbor, Ambassador Steinhardt was courting the USSR, touting America's manufacturing might.***

In September 1940, over a year before Pearl Harbor, U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Laurence Steinhardt was already courting Foreign Minister Molotov, impressing him with America's industrial potential in the event of war. He also informed Molotov that not only could Germany not attack the United States, because of the Atlantic Ocean, but also that Germany did not even have sufficient naval forces to cross the English Channel.

#### FDR'S FANTASTIC LIES

Less than a year later, President Roosevelt, in speeches partially prepared by British intelligence, told the American people that German leaders were set on world domination. He produced a map, provided by the Brits, to show alleged "Nazi" plans to reorganize Central America and take control of the Panama Canal. The president also warned the American people that, if Hitler were to win, the Germans would abolish all religion in the United States.

The first target for Operation Groza, historian Bunich tells us, was to be a thrust into Romania to cut the Germans off from the Ploesti oil fields and the Balkans. The first strategic aim for the Red Army was to be the destruction of the German army deploying south of the Brest-Demblin line. . . . The next strategic goal was to be attacks from the

Katowice area in a north-northwestern direction to destroy the main forces of the central and northern wings of the German front and to conquer the territory of former Poland and East Prussia. After Germany was defeated, all Europe was open to the conquering Soviets.

In the strictly military sense, whichever party succeeded in striking first would gain an immediate tactical advantage, which, if parlayed into a massive steamroller offensive, could bring total victory within 3-4 months. Hitler struck first but failed to achieve total victory within the necessary time frame.

Stalin, ever methodical and careful, had delayed Groza because he feared a last-minute rapprochement between the Germans and the British following the Rudolf Hess undertaking and chose to wait to see the outcome of Operation Sea Lion. Stalin believed—wrongly, as it turned out—that until the Germans actually crossed over into Russia, their troop movements were in preparation for Sea Lion.

To allay Soviet fears that Germany might cancel Operation Sea Lion, the Germans also acted diplomatically to convince the Russians that the Wehrmacht was still intent on invading the British Isles. Historian Bunich relates how in March 1941 (three months before Barbarossa was launched) Walter Schellenberg, a German intelligence officer, deceived the Soviet ambassador to Germany, Vladimir G. Dekanozov, into believing that Germany was still preparing to invade England in Operation Sea Lion:

**Dekanozov:** We heard that there exists a plan called Operation Barbarossa, which means a German assault against us.

**Schellenberg:** That is correct; this plan exists, and it was elaborated with great thoroughness. We communicated the plan, through secret channels, to the Americans and the British to make them believe we are preparing to attack you. If they believe it, we have a good chance to succeed with our Operation Sea Lion. But we also know about your Operation Grom. [*Grom* means "thunder"; *groza* means "thunderstorm."]

Dekanozov informed Stalin about this talk with Schellenberg—and Stalin believed it.[1]

Just as the Wehrmacht used the codeword "Dortmund" to launch Barbarossa, the Soviet High Command would have used the codeword "Groza" to signal all units that the offensive was to begin. Upon receipt of the Groza signal, all units from the front to divisional headquarters would immediately remove a thick red packet marked, "Open upon receipt of the Groza signal," from their unit safe and


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read their battle instructions. Bunich is certain the Wehrmacht in their swift successful encirclements in the early months of the war would have captured a good many of these packets.

Unfortunately, the eventual German defeat and occupation by both the Western allies and the Red Army was so thorough that the victors were able to confiscate all of Germany's official records, especially those documenting criminal actions and war plans on the part of the victors.

Some of Igor Bunich's like-thinking historian colleagues have commented on the reasons why Stalin chose to delay the onset of Operation Groza:

Viktor Suvorov: "Stalin believed that Hitler would not attack while still at war with Britain. Stalin delayed the original date for initiating Operation Groza when Rudolf Hess landed in Scotland for peace talks. The Russian leader feared that, if the British and the Germans came to terms, he would be left alone to deal with the Third Reich. . . . Suvorov believed the optimal time for the Soviet Union to launch Operation Groza would have been in June 1940, just after Germany had defeated France, and almost all German forces were in the west."

Mikhail Meltyukhov: "The content of the Soviet operational plans, the ideological guidelines, and the military propaganda, combined with information on the immediate military preparations of the Red Army for an offensive, attest unambiguously to the intention of the Soviet government to attack Germany in the summer of 1941. . . . The opening strike against Germany (Operation Groza) had been scheduled for June 12, 1941, but the Kremlin fatefully shifted the date to July 15 [Bunich says July 10]. . . . Had the Red Army attacked on the original scheduled date, Meltyukhov believes, it would have succeeded."

Unlike many of his fellow Revisionist historians who have concentrated on the military aspects of Operation Groza, historian Bunich reveals the major cause for the failure of Groza and for Russia's terrible human losses. He blames Josef Stalin and the hated Communist regime for having demoralized the entire country with his and his party's crimes against the Russian and Ukrainian people in the name of industrialization and collectivization. Scarcely a single family in all of Russia was spared the loss of one or more family members.

When the war commenced, not only did large numbers of Red Army conscripts refuse to fight the Germans but even welcomed them. Stalin dismissed the obvious disparity in the very high numbers of men and equipment lost by the Red Army against the much smaller Axis forces by a simple arithmetic method: in official reports he simply chopped 2-3 zeroes off the numbers of Red Army losses. Thus, if his forces lost 10,000 aircraft and 10,000 tanks, Stalin would announce losses of 1,000 aircraft and 1,000 tanks. Inversely, the numbers and strength of German forces would be multiplied.

Stalin never expected the Red Army to refuse to fight. It was, according to Bunich, his greatest mistake. The author quotes Talleyrand in a different context: "This is worse than a crime: It's a blunder." Without exaggeration, Bunich states, the events of the summer of 1941 on the battlefield may be seen as a spontaneous insurrection of the Red Army against Stalinist despotism.

Stalin's response to the failure of the Red Army to fight was to resort to terrorist methods such as the creation of blocking units (disciplinary battalions) made up of gulag inmates placed behind the troops, ready to shoot any and all who refused to advance. Any Red Army man taken prisoner or surrendering was declared a traitor. After victory, Stalin executed many returned POWs and consigned the rest to the "Gulag Archipelago."

*To get the Red Army to advance, Stalin ordered gulag inmates be placed behind the troops to shoot any who refused to fight.*

Operation Groza failed, Bunich asserts, because Stalin would not act until the Germans had landed in England. This fateful delay is attributed to Stalin's innate caution. Methodical to a fault, he wanted all chips to be in order before he would make a decision. He was convinced that Hitler would not initiate a war in the East until he had resolved the situation in the West.

Hitler, of course, did not want to invade England. He actually admired the English, and did not expect the treachery of Winston Churchill. Hitler's planned course of action demanded the destruction of the USSR. Since in the past Hitler had often said that Germany could not sustain a two-front war, Stalin no doubt believed Hitler had no intention of trying to do so. Hitler probably believed that nobody, including Stalin, would ever expect him to do just that. If so, it would improve his chances of success. On this, Hitler was correct.

On the Jewish question Bunich speaks dispassionately and matter-of-factly, but sparingly. The British empire, Bunich claims, is itself a product of world Jewry and has

been so since the Virgin Queen Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII, permitted synagogues to be built without restraint throughout her domain as a means of thwarting Spain's ambitions in the New World. In her honor the British named their colony in North America "Virginia," where in 1588 the first Protestant church and the first synagogue were built—the church of wood, the synagogue of stone. (The affinity and easy, albeit one-sided, relationship between fundamentalist Christians and Judaism in America has long been noted.)

Hitler, having noted the ominous British, French and American negotiations in Moscow, weighed his options:

> This new encirclement of Germany by a coalition of superpowers controlled by the forces of international Jewry is quite evident. These forces stand behind Churchill and Roosevelt. They are presently being mobilized not just to stop Germany's historical mission, but to destroy Germany as a nation-state as well. Churchill speaks with their voice, rejecting peace offers and speaking about the destruction of Hitlerism. Furthermore, the present tendency toward a union between the forces of Jewish plutocratic capital and the forces of so-called "northern Jewry," which is the backbone of Bolshevism and which is temporarily hidden behind Stalin, is becoming increasingly sharpened.[2]

***Hitler concluded that he had to strike Stalin before America was at full strength, which he estimated as mid-1942.***

Hitler concluded that he had to strike before the United States was at full strength, which he estimated would be by the summer of 1942. Consequently, he acted immediately by initiating Barbarossa, hoping to defeat the Soviet Union before the United States could intervene. If, Hitler reasoned, he could defeat the Soviet Union quickly, within 3-4 months, Britain would no longer be a threat on the Continent. Then he, together with Japan and Italy, would be able to deal with the United States in the Pacific.

Indeed Operation Groza might very well have succeeded had it not been for Barbarossa. If it had done so, Britain, under Churchill, would have been complicit in the Communist takeover of all of Europe instead of just the eastern half as it turned out. Historian Bunich is quite right in explaining why the victors have disregarded all Revisionist evidence explaining, and partially exonerating, the German side for reacting to their encirclement by hostile powers determined to destroy them. After a war, especially a world war in which millions of lives, cities, art treasures, nations, and reputations were destroyed, and the war-generated hatred is still smoldering, the causes of the war are rarely revisited and the victors write the history.

During the war (1941-45) the U.S. government, if not the American people, apparently found much to admire in Communist Russia, including in the person of Stalin himself, affectionately referred to as "Uncle Joe." Whereas many in the West today now consider both regimes—National Socialism and Communism—to have been equally bad (moral equivalency), Bunich states unequivocally that National Socialism was a much milder regime in many ways, especially in the treatment of its own people and its military personnel. The Communist leadership, which in the 1930s and '40s still consisted of a disproportionate number of non-Russians who brutalized, imprisoned and murdered countless Russians and Ukrainians.

That leadership was prepared to fight the Germans to the last drop of Russian and Ukrainian blood if necessary.

In the West, the Fourth Estate, exercising its opinion-forming function, continues to portray Germany as the greater evil. Western governments go along with it because it helps to justify our support of, and alliance with, the USSR in WWII. ✦

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***Daniel W. Michaels*** was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is a frequent contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area.

# The Truth About the Gestapo

## INTRODUCTION

**The Gestapo is constantly smeared** but in reality was not nearly so bad as the court historians would have you believe. It was formally organized after the National Socialists rose to power in 1933. Hermann Goering, the Prussian minister of the interior, detached the espionage and political units of the Prussian police and staffed them with thousands of National Socialists. Goering became the commander of this new force on April 26, 1933. At the same time that Goering was organizing the Gestapo, Heinrich Himmler was directing the SS (Schutzstaffel, German for "Protective Echelon"), Hitler's elite paramilitary corps. In April 1936, Himmler was given command of the Gestapo as well, integrating all of Germany's police units. Later in 1936, the Gestapo was merged with the Kriminalpolizei or "Criminal Police." The newly integrated unit was the called the Sicherheitspolizei, Sipo or "Security Police." In 1939, during the reorganization of the German armies, the Sipo was joined with an intelligence branch of the military known as the Sicherheitsdienst (SD, "Security Service") becoming known as the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA, "Reich Security Central Office") and was headed by Reinhard Heydrich. During World War II, the Einsatzgruppen ("Task Force") was formed, and came to be an integral part of the Gestapo. It was the Task Force's job to round up all undesirables living within Germany's territories, and to send them to labor camps.

**From the work of Vincent Reynouard**
**Translated by Carlos Whitlock Porter**

At the post-WWII International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, the Gestapo (Geheime Staatspolizei = Secret State Police) was one of many organizations collectively indicted under articles 9 and 10 of the "London Charter," in which the tribunal gave itself the power to designate an organization as "criminal" and then indict members merely on the basis of their membership.

In his opening address the U.S. chief prosecutor Robert Jackson set the tone for six and a half decades (and counting) of anti-Gestapo invective, by declaring:

> Through the police formations that are before you accused as criminal organizations, the Nazi Party leaders instituted a reign of terror. These espionage and police organizations were utilized to hunt down every form of opposition and to penalize all nonconformity. [IMT II, 128]

His assistant, Cdr. Frank B. Wallis, chimed in, denouncing the Gestapo as "the vicious tools used in the extermination of all opposition, real or potential." [IMT II, 193]

### POLITICAL POLICE FORCES IN GERMANY BEFORE 1933

The Gestapo was ably defended at Nuremberg by Rudolf Merkel, who began his defense by dispelling the notion that the Gestapo was a terrorist organization created out of thin air to serve the criminal needs of the Hitler regime, as was frequently claimed—for example, by the left-wing French weekly *Le Combat*, which wrote in 1939:

**In the photograph** at left, Hermann Goering (right) shakes hands with Heinrich Himmler, about April 1934, beneath a large swastika flag, as he hands over the power of the Gestapo, Germany's official secret police force, to Himmler, who was previously noted for his leadership of the SS, which served as bodyguards for Adolf Hitler.

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> The Weimar Republic had thought it unnecessary to create a political police force. Hitler's first concern, upon his accession to power, on 30 January 1933, was to repair this error. [*Notre combat*, n° 13, Dec. 15, 1939, issue entitled "*La Gestapo: ses origines, ses chefs, son organization*," p 1.]

As Merkel pointed out, this claim could not be more wrong. Not only had a very active and effective police existed during the Weimar Republic, but their main focus of attention (with the Communist Party a close second) had been the National Socialist Party. The difference between the pre-1933 political police and the Gestapo, as former Gestapo head Karl Best testified at Nuremberg, was merely that, rather than answering to a central authority, these "political police systems . . . in the individual German states . . . were created by the various state governments concerned." [IMT XX, 124]

All that Goering did in April of 1933, in "creating" the Gestapo, was to reorganize and centralize the existing political police forces. In fact, the vast majority of officers in the various branches of the "new" service were simply retained from the Weimar times. Goering said at Nuremberg:

> I took a great number of functionaries [into the newly created Gestapo] who were not political at all, simply because of their knowledge of the technical aspects of the work; at the beginning I chose very few people from party circles, because, for the time being, I had to attach the greatest importance to professional ability. [IMT IX, 256]

In support of Goering's testimony, former local Gestapo head Karl Hoffmann stated that "most" of the members of his service were "employees who had entered the police before 1933 and had been detailed or transferred to the State Police." The proportion of volunteers who entered after 1933 only reached "at most 10% or 15%" of effective staff. This is a far cry from the claim in the Nuremberg indictment that the functionaries and agents of the newly created police force were "selected in accordance with Nazi biological, racial and political theories, completely indoctrinated in Nazi ideology." [IMT I, 82]

### GESTAPO NOT AN ARM OF NSDAP

Thus the Gestapo was not an arm of the NASDP, as is frequently implied or alleged, but a perfectly ordinary state police force, such as virtually all countries have. Its objective, as set out in the preamble of the decree reorganizing and unifying the German police, was to: "protect the German people from any attempts at destruction by interior and exterior enemies."

It is often claimed that members of the Gestapo were members of the SS, as evidence that they were indeed a "Nazi" organization—and it is true that during the war some members of the Gestapo received a post in the SS, with the corresponding rank and uniform. However, as revealed in Nuremberg Trial testimony, the objective was solely to reinforce the authority of ordinary acting officials, and did not imply political or ideological affiliation:

> The reason for this assimilation was the following: . . . civil servants were . . . not particularly respected by the party . . . because of their political, or non-political, past. In order to strengthen their authority in the discharge of their duties, in particular when acting against National Socialists, they were to appear in uniform. [IMT XXI, 506]

In fact, their SS rank had no practical effect on the functions of Gestapo members—their duties and the chain of command remained the same. Likewise, when SS members joined the Gestapo, as sometimes happened (contingent upon passing an examination to which all candidates were subject), they were henceforth considered civil servants, and operated within the Gestapo hierarchy.

### WHY CREATE THE GESTAPO?

To readers who may be wondering "If the Gestapo was not, in reality, a new agency, why change the structure and give it a new name?" Reynouard responds, "To understand this, one must understand the context of Germany in 1931-1932." Drawing from contemporary sources, he then spends over a third of "The Truth about the Gestapo, Part I" vividly depicting the relentlessly deteriorating economic situation, ("the *Leipziger Volkszeitung* wrote, following one of the government's countless emergency decrees: ". . . the blackest pessimism has once again been exceeded. . ."), chaotic political situation (19 different governments since 1918) and increasing danger of an uprising by the 6 million Communists in Germany, their numbers swelled by masses of unemployed, which together threatened to destroy Germany if drastic remedies were not applied.

By 1932 even the Center party wanted a majority government with Hitler, and most of the newspapers were clamoring for the National Socialists to step up to the plate—including, surprisingly, some left-wing publications. For example, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* wrote on Aug. 7, 1932: "The National Socialists have the imperious duty to participate in governmental responsibility."

The National Socialists, however, had no intention of merely "participating" in a government. They were firmly opposed to half-measures. They understood that only a completely new system would be able to turn the situation around, and for that they needed absolute authority and enough time to put the new system firmly in place.

But time was just what the Communists had no intention of giving the National Socialists—being well aware that if Hitler's government succeeded it would be the death knell of the Communist party in Germany.

***The Reds were well aware that if Hitler's government succeeded, it would be the death knell of Communism in Germany.***

### A DEFENSIVE ORGANIZATION

Just how palpable was the Bolshevik threat at the time of Hitler's ascension to power? On the night of his inauguration, Jan. 30-31, 1933, the Communists carried out a "symbolic" double assassination to show their determination: the murder of police agent Zaunitz and the commander of the 33rd assault company of Berlin Maiekowicz, who were returning from a victory parade. [*Documentation Catholique,* No. 656, April 29, 1933, col. 1040]

In response, Hitler announced in his speech of Feb. 1, 1933: "[The national government] will conduct . . . a pitiless war against nihilist tendencies in the moral, political and cultural sphere. Germany must not sink, and will not sink, into anarchic Communism."

Writes Reynouard, "For the National Socialists, whose grip on power was still weak (many people thought they would not last more than a few weeks), the danger was therefore real of seeing the Reds attempt a revolutionary uprising."

At Nuremberg, under direct examination by his attorney, Goering honestly and forthrightly summed up the matter as follows:

> It was a matter of course for us that once we had come into power we were determined to keep that power under all circumstances. We did not want power and governmental authority for power's sake—rather we needed power and governmental authority in order to make Germany free and great. We did not want to leave this any longer to chance. . . but we wanted to carry out the task to which we considered ourselves called. [IMT IX -250]

In short, as Karl Hoffmann testified at Nuremberg, in response to Dr. Merkel's question, "The Gestapo was not an aggressive, but a defensive organization."

#### THE DECEPTIVE FIGURE OF '75,000 GESTAPO AGENTS'

But what of the "reign of terror" spoken of by Justice Jackson at the Nuremberg Tribunal? A skeptical reader might ask: Aren't we told that the Gestapo agents set up networks of informants who constantly spied on the population in order to hunt down every form of opposition and to penalize all nonconformity?

It is true, replies Reynouard, that Rudolf Merkel, at Nuremberg, gave the number of Gestapo employees at 75,000 at the time of its greatest expansion, but as he went on to explain, this figure is deceptive, because only approximately 20 percent of Gestapo personnel were actually in the field as agents.

I estimate the number of its staff, during the period when it was numerically strongest, at approximately 75,000. The executive officials, numbering approximately 15,000 men, therefore constituted only 20 percent of the total strength. If we deduct from that the 5 or 6 thousand men belonging to the Counterintelligence and Frontier Police, there remain 9 or 10 thousand executives, or 12 to 13 percent of the total strength. [IMT XXI 543, final summation of Dr. Merkel]

Since Germany had about 72 million inhabitants in 1937, there would have been approximately one political police agent for every 7,200 persons. This fact makes it abundantly clear that for the Gestapo to set up a surveillance network to spy on the "entire population" would have been impossible. According to Karl Best at Nuremberg: "It is not true . . . that the Gestapo had a net of spies and information agencies which kept track of the entire people. With so few officials . . . anything like that could not be carried out." [IMT XX, 128]

#### THE GESTAPO AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS

On Feb. 28, 1933, the German government issued a law authorizing "preventive detention," which permitted the sending of suspects to concentration camps, and which was


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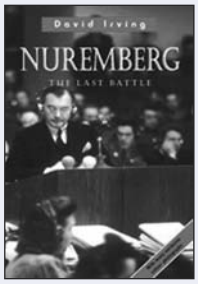


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then used for detaining thousands of Communists. At Nuremberg the indictment declared:

> In order to make their rule secure from attack and to instill fear in the hearts of the German people, the Nazi conspirators established and extended a system of terror against opponents and supposed or suspected opponents of the regime. They imprisoned such persons without judicial process, holding them in protective custody . . . camps. [IMT I - 32]

Reynouard makes three main points about the concentration camps. Firstly, as BARNES REVIEW readers know, concentration camps were the invention not of the Germans, but of the British, who used them to imprison and starve Boer women and children in South Africa until their menfolk were forced to surrender (a favorite British tactic—later used to force the German delegation at the Versailles conference to assume guilt for WWI, by making blockaded Germany into a huge concentration camp of starving women and children). [Spain was a few years ahead of Britain, using concentration camps in Cuba.—Ed.]

Fewer readers may know about the World War I French concentration camps in which 35,000 Austro-Hungarians and Germans resident in France were interned.

***In WWI, the French ran concentration camps. About 35,000 Austro-Hungarians and Germans living in France were interned.***

Moreover, even in Germany, protective custody did not originate with Hitler's regime. Dr. Merkel, in his final summation, recalled: "In Germany, too, protective custody existed prior to 1933. At that time both Communists and National Socialists were arrested by the police." [IMT XXI, 518]

Reynouard's second point is that, contrary to the myth of "arbitrariness," Gestapo agents were not authorized to send people to concentration camps on their own initiative. As Dr. Merkel explained: "The individual member of the Gestapo was concerned only with the investigation. After the completion of the investigation . . . the file was sent to the central headquarters in Berlin (which later became Amt IV of the RSHA or Reichs Sicherheitsamt=Office of State Security), which alone could make a decision." [IMT XXI, 517]

Thirdly, a quick look at the numbers shows the ludicrousness of the claim that all opponents of the government were rounded up and thrown into concentration camps. Comparing the number of political prisoners in 1939 Germany, which Dr. Merkel estimated at about 40,000, with the number of Germans who voted "no" or turned in blank or spoiled ballots in a plebiscite on the Enabling Act in 1934, which was 5,166,950, it is clear that there is a huge discrepancy. "It is therefore completely incorrect," writes Reynouard, "to claim that under Hitler, the mere fact of having expressed opposition to the regime or having criticized it in a conversation on the street would have had you sent to a concentration camp by the order of an all-powerful Gestapo."

[See article, "The Facts About the Origins of the Concentration Camps and Their Administration" in TBR, Jan./Feb. 2001, 11-16.]

#### GESTAPO NOT ABOVE THE LAW

The Gestapo, like—in theory—most police forces, was not above the law. Appeals could be filed against its methods. In 1935, an administrative journal of the Reich wrote:

> Since the Law on the Gestapo of Nov. 30, 1933 became effective, orders of the Gestapo Office can no longer be contested according to the provisions of the Law on Police Administration. The only remedy against them is a complaint through investigation channels. [IMT XXI, 283]

In other words there had been, and continued to be, measures that could be taken if the Gestapo broke the law.

#### FOREIGN POLICE & THE GESTAPO

During the trial, Dr. Merkel introduced two sworn statements (Gestapo affidavits Nos. 26 and 89) that recalled that before the war very many police organizations had collaborated with the Gestapo, and that delegations from other countries had undergone periods of practical training on Gestapo premises. In his final summation he stated:

> It never even occurred to Gestapo officials . . . that they might be accused from abroad of acting arbitrarily. . . . If foreign countries had objected to the aims pursued by the Gestapo, it would not have been conceivable for numerous foreign police systems to work in close collaboration with the Gestapo . . . with the intention of learning from it. [IMT XX, 510]

#### NUREMBERG AND DR. MERKEL

Despite all its attempts, the Nuremberg prosecution was incapable of refuting these arguments—so much so, that at

the end of the trial the tribunal naturally declared the Gestapo a criminal organization, but only starting on Sept. 1, 1939. In the judgment, one reads: "[T]his group declared criminal cannot include, therefore, persons who had ceased to belong to the organizations enumerated in the preceding paragraph prior to Sept. 1, 1939." [IMT X, 273]

Writes Reynouard: "This is proof that the tribunal did not consider the activities of the Gestapo during peacetime criminal. It cannot be repeated often enough: Until 1939, the Gestapo was a perfectly ordinary political police force, such as exists in all so-called civilized countries. . . . Unless the existence of armed clandestine networks or espionage groups was suspected, its methods of investigation were minimal; out of 10 denunciations, nine were tossed into the wastebasket."

The decision of the judges at Nuremberg is very rarely mentioned correctly; it is merely said that at Nuremberg the Gestapo was declared criminal, without elaboration, as if this statement were valid for its whole existence.

Why hide the fact that the Gestapo was declared to be criminal only from the date of Sept. 3, 1939? "Because," writes Reynouard, "this fact disproves once again the notion that the National Socialists plunged Germany into [a reign of] terror starting in February 1933 in order to maintain their hold on power."

The fact is that the National Socialist government was popular and remained popular, even after the adoption of its first "anti-democratic" measures, since the German people knew that these measures were aimed, not against the masses, but against individuals who, incapable of overcoming their ideological or philosophical prejudices, risked impeding the promised work of national elevation. In this climate, the Gestapo was a simple tool of protection of the state against subversive minorities. It did not think of sending hundreds of thousands of people to the camps, or of instituting a reign of terror, for the good and simple reason that the immense majority of people followed Hitler voluntarily. Hence the fact that at Nuremberg, the judges gave up attempting to declare the Gestapo criminal before 1939. It was impossible, since the evidence showed that the prosecution evidence was fallacious.

[Yet, nothing fundamentally changed in 1939 to make the Gestapo suddenly evil, either.—Ed.]

All this, however, must be hidden from the masses. This is why 60 years after the verdict at Nuremberg our public controllers continue to conceal the fact that at the end of the Nuremberg Trial, the Gestapo was never declared "criminal" for the period from 1933 to September 1939." ✦


## *Books by & About TBR's Publisher . . .*

***Willis Carto and the American Far Right.*** By George Michaels, Ph.D. This reasonably balanced book covers the tumultuous yet highly productive career of Willis A. Carto from its initial stirrings through the founding of Liberty Lobby and the creation of *The Spotlight* and up to the seeming ruination of Carto's publishing empire. But Carto fights back—and wins again, helping to found a new newspaper—American Free Press—and continuing to spread his message of nationalism and populism. Hardback, 341 pages, #505, regularly ***$45—now just $30 minus 10% for TBR readers.***

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***Vincent Reynouard*** is a celebrated French "holocaust truther." This father of eight children was sentenced to one year in prison for telling the truth about the holocaust. He is an engineer by training and a former professor of mathematics, and is a member of the French and European Nationalist Party. A traditionalist Catholic and Sedavacantist, he moved to Belgium in the late 1990s. Released from French prison on April 5, 2011, he publishes the newsletter *Sans Concession* and writes a regular column in the weekly *Rivarol*.

***Carlos Whitlock Porter*** is a professional translator of German, French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese into English. He has translated thousands of commercial, legal, financial and technical documents for over 100 clients in several different countries, and a variety of articles and books by Carlo Mattogno and Juergen Graf. He is a member of the Institute of Linguists, London, and is an American by birth.

# Partisan Warfare:

## Non-Uniformed Guerrilla Combatants Make Life Dangerous for Civilians

**The Geneva and Hague conventions** raised to the rank of international law the old custom, in wars among civilized nations, of limiting military action to regular armies. Except for the USSR, the Allied powers, who unilaterally proclaimed themselves defenders of justice, were co-signatories to these conventions. However, from the beginning of the war, they had recourse to partisans, guerrillas and non-uniformed snipers.

**By Joaquin Bochaca**
**Translated by Margaret Huffstickler**

In spite of the iconography that has been done to death by laughable democratic pseudo-historians and popularized on a massive scale by Hollywood filmmakers, the purely military effects of irregular actions in WWII were, on the whole, negligible.

No less than the supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, recognized that the activities of the celebrated French resistance, for example, neither shortened the war nor gave any help worth mentioning to the British and American troops who landed in Normandy. With towering disrespect for French chauvinism, he compared their resistance to a "wet dishrag."

On the other hand, the realm in which these subversive war actions were important was politics. The English historian Russell Grenfell wrote:

> The Germans, as we know, endeavored from the beginning to be irreproachable conquerors. British newspapers in 1940 reported the excellence of their manners in France, German soldiers jumping up in trams and buses to offer their seats to women passengers and so on. But Mr. Churchill successfully sabotaged that endeavor by encouraging and arming the European resistance movements, largely composed of the Communist underworld, who through guerrilla terrorism provoked the Germans into reprisal measures against the civilian populations of their occupied countries and thus wrecked the chances of fraternization.

It's true. From May 1940, when France's collapse occurred, until June 21, 1941, when Germany attacked the USSR, there was practically no guerrilla activity in France. The actions carried out by the overrated "Resistance" began when Germany attacked the USSR and Stalin gave a green light to his foot soldiers in the French Communist Party to begin harassing the Germans and the French who had either collaborated with Germany or simply complied with the terms of the armistice signed by the legal government of their country.

The resistance, with its core of Communists specially trained in those activities, dedicated itself to murdering the French national elite (and almost all survivors would be tried after the so-called liberation) and planting the odd bomb in a cafeteria or bar frequented by German officers or soldiers. These events might result in reprisals from the occupying Germans. Any retaliation results in innocent victims, and an abyss opens between occupier and occupied.

All terrorism has no other purpose than to provoke retaliation in order to make genuine peace impossible. For we must bear in mind that whereas a regular, uniformed army soldier—of any regular army—is entitled to accommoda-

tion, food and medical aid when taken prisoner in battle, the saboteur, spy or guerrilla who, still dressed in civilian clothes, becomes an underground fighter, automatically deprives himself of the rights of a regular soldier and is subject to immediate execution. The summary execution of partisans is provided for in all codes of military justice, in all countries.

The execution of guerrillas is a custom as old as the world, and this custom was signed into international law at The Hague and in Geneva. This custom and law were accepted by Adolf Hitler, as they were and are accepted by all statesmen who have had to confront a subversive war.

To claim, as some do, that the Jewish population in France was the soul of the anti-German guerrilla movement is excessive. That Jews were its guiding core is more certain. Altogether, it is undeniable that despite the surveillance of the Gestapo and SD [*Sicherheitsdienst,* "Security Service"—Ed.] many Jews, with their ancestral abilities gained in centuries of silent and secret struggle, had found key posts in key sites in occupied Europe and in Germany itself as well.

None other than Rabbi Stephen Wise revealed that the U.S. government received reports from a prominent German Jewish industrialist who occupied one of the most important positions in his country's war effort, "giving him access to Nazi quarters and war plans."

Even the University of Warsaw was transformed into one of the most active centers of anti-German conspiracy, the core consisting of Jewish students. It was precisely at the university, as well as in the Warsaw ghetto, that the uprising began on April 19, 1943, on the anniversary of the "Passover" or Jewish insurrection in Egypt. Naturally the suppression of that uprising was very severe, but it was merely the application of the laws of war to the main leaders of the saboteurs.

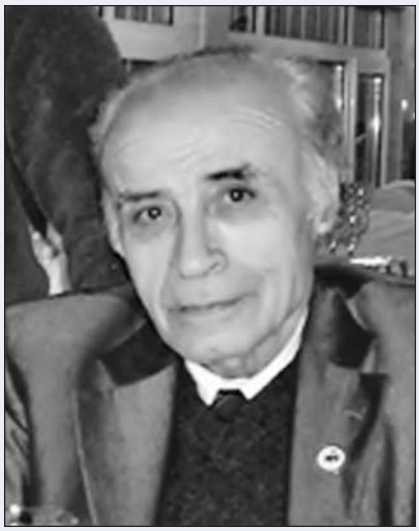
**Partisans are ruthlessly dealt with** during war out of pragmatic necessity. Above, Communist partisans are hanged by the Germans in retaliation for commando activity. These irregular warriors blurred the distinction between civilians and military, making normal application of the laws of warfare impossible and endangering civilians. The Red Army, of course, carried out massive extermination campaigns against Polish partisans and civilians as well—but on a much grander scale.

Where action by partisans had real impact was in Yugoslavia. Aided by the rugged terrain of the country, two movements arose that practiced guerrilla warfare. One, headed by Gen. Draza Mihailovitch, was politically royalist, and was sustained at first by the British and Americans. The other, directed by the Communist Iosif [Joseph] Broz, aka "Tito," was Communist and supported by the USSR. In mid-1943, Westerners began to abandon Mihailovitch and throw their support to Tito. These two guerrilla movements succeeded in tying down some 20 German divisions needed elsewhere and killing approximately 47,000 men.

Had there been no guerrilla activity, probably half these divisions would have been sufficient to ensure order in the country. Moreover, the Germans had counted on the support of Croatian and Italian units in Dalmatia. Some authors have claimed that Tito was a Jew and that his original name was Iosif Walter Weiss. During the war in Spain, they say, he was a member of an "International Brigade," and on the death of a friend, Iosif Broz Tito, of Croatian origin, he took the name in order to create his assumed identity as a Yugoslav.

In any case, what is undeniable is that his adviser, Mosha Pijade, was a Jew, and it was he who obtained the good graces of Bernard Baruch, the renowned mentor of American presidents, so that the West would support Tito and abandon Mihailovich. American writer Hanson W. Baldwin said, "Mihailovitch rebelled against the initiatives decided by the Yugoslavian government in exile in London, but his abandonment was agreed upon at the Teheran Conference, Nov. 26, 1943, between Churchill, FDR and Stalin."

Guerrillas were also active in Greece, especially Crete, although in an almost anecdotal form. According to British historian F.J.P. Veale, Greek guerrillas were devoted mainly to banditry, saving their guns for the end of the war. It was then that these guerrillas, armed entirely by England from the air, openly launched the fight against their country's legal government, and if they did not succeed in establishing a Communist regime in Greece, they very nearly did. It is also interesting to note, again with Veale, that the terrorist organization Ethnikí Orgánosis Kipriakoú Agónos ("National Organization of Cypriot Struggle"), which fought the British in Cyprus from 1945, when the world war had barely ended, until they were evicted from the island, used English arms that had been supplied by the Brits to the Greeks to fight as partisans against the Germans.



Known as the sage of Catalonia, **Joaquin Bochaca Esq.** is considered one of the most prominent Revisionist scholars working in the Spanish language today. His works have appeared in many issues of TBR over the past decade.

The struggle in Ukraine, often in the rear of the German front, can hardly be called guerrilla warfare, given the enormity of the troops brought into play by the Russians. It is noteworthy that such "guerrillas" had tanks and cannon at their disposal. Rather we should speak in this case of an illegal war by the Red Army, terrorizing civilians and forcing them to cooperate in the fight against the Wehrmacht and sabotage communication lines. The Red Army also outfitted its soldiers in civilian attire.

This chapter should not close without mentioning the terrorist actions of military or militarized commandos in civilian garb against Germans. The most famous victim was Reinhardt Heydrich, chief of the Reich Security Service, who was killed by a commando of soldiers in civilian clothes headed by a European-born Palestinian Jew named Perez Goldstein. The Bohemian village of Lidice, which had given shelter to the partisans, was the object of a severe reprisal action by German punishment units.

According to some sources 150 inhabitants of the village (according to others 190) were executed. It may seem brutal, and indeed it was. But this was a consequence of the dirty war, which in practice could be countered only through counterterrorism. The Russians in Budapest in 1956 did much worse against a people theoretically their ally, and the Americans as well in Vietnam, in similar circumstances. But the guilt always rests ultimately on the sponsors of the illegal guerrilla war. ✦

**Joaquin Bochaca, Esq.** is undoubtedly the premier Revisionist author in the Spanish-language world. Bochaca, an attorney with a hard-hitting prose, is also a literary theorist and translator of Ezra Pound from the English and Hermann Hesse from the German. He also speaks and translates French, but above all else, this Barcelona resident is a lover of Catalan and of his native Catalonia. This and other valuable articles by Mr. Bochaca have been translated by **Miss Margaret Huffstickler,** a talented linguist versed in several European languages. She is also a gifted vocalist.

# HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

### HOW DUMB DO THEY THINK WE ARE?

Regarding 9-11, the government wants us to believe they never anticipated airliners might be used as terrorist weapons. And that, of course, was in 2001. Yet how about this: On Feb. 22, 1974, Samuel Byck, born to Jewish parents in south Philadelphia, allegedly shot and killed two people at the Baltimore-Washington International Airport, in an attempt to skyjack and fly a commercial airliner into the White House to kill President Nixon. Byck was killed on the runway. A government document produced in 1987 said that Byck "had provided a chilling reminder of the potential of violence against civil aviation."

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### HOW DID THE SOLAR SYSTEM FORM?

Establishment astronomers say the Sun, its planets and their moons formed from the cooling and condensing of a rotating cloud of interstellar gas and dust. As a large blob somehow formed somewhere inside this cloud, matter began to fall toward it, causing the cloud to "spin up" and flatten. The blob continued to grow and eventually became the Sun. Then the largest of the other revolving lumps in this nebula condensed into planets. But according to astronomer Tom Van Flandern, the problems with this theory are many, requiring continual help from *ad hoc* helper hypotheses. For example, the Sun contains over 99% of the solar system's mass, yet surprisingly only 1% of its angular (rotational) momentum. Van Flandern put forth instead the "fission model" for the early solar system: A supernova sends out a blast wave, which flattens an interstellar cloud. Gravitational collapse of the flattened cloud forms one or more proto-stars, which contract and spin up as they accrete gas and dust. This leads to overspin and finally fission, forming planets. All this in only a few billion years.

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### MESOAMERICAN CIVILIZATION

Civilization in Mesoamerica may be a lot older than we tend to think. The site of Cuicuilco, accepted as among the oldest in the Valley of Mexico, is dominated by a massive circular building some people call a pyramid, with a base 387 feet in diameter and a height of 75 feet. Although parts of the large and complex site are buried by ash from volcanoes as recently as A.D. 300, other parts are buried under volcanic ash that has been dated as 7,000 years old.

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### END THE WAR

The time has come to end World War II, one of the longest wars in the sad history of Earth, says James Bacque on his blog. Joining him is retired U.S. Army Maj. Merrit Drucker, who has issued an apology for the holocausting of German prisoners by the Allied forces. This historic apology, the first of its kind, is a key step toward ending the war once and for all. TBR hopes to bring you much more on this breaking history/news story in our next issue.

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### FORGOTTEN FIGURES

Everybody has heard 6 million Jews died in Hitler's alleged campaign of extermination. But how many average Americans even know how many of our own people were casualties in the War for Independence? According to Wikipedia, there were some 50,000 American dead and wounded. Interestingly, the British army had some 20,000 dead and wounded. But they also had 19,740 sailors dead. Even more amazingly, the Brits had some 42,000 sailors who deserted. The Germans (Hessians) suffered 7,554 deaths.

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### MOTHER OF US ALL?

The Messel Lake pit in Germany has yielded many Eocene fossils in an amazing state of preservation, revealing an astonishingly diverse prehistoric world with over 300 species of animals and birds. The pit was at that time in the heart of a tropical rainforest, including turtles, snakes, crocodiles and other reptiles, many bats, even an anteater of a South American type (no one knows how that got there). Of especial interest is a creature nicknamed Ida (*Darwinius masillae*), the most complete fossil primate ever found, which includes fur and even the contents of her digestive tract. She represents an early group just prior to the time when primates split into two key groups, the prosimians (such as lemurs) and the anthropoids (monkeys, apes and humans). It is thought that Ida may be the ancestor of us all. We have much to learn from this spectacular find.

### THE MACHU PICCHU OF THE NORTH

An enigmatic 1,600-year-old archeological complex built from stone in the northern Peruvian Andes, and known as Marcahuamachuco, is slowly emerging from oblivion. The name is Quechua for "People of the men with hawk-like headdresses." According to the website of Graham Hancock, Marcahuamachuco "could become a beacon of tourism on the scale of Machu Picchu." This pre-Incan site covers 590 acres, and is on a plateau more than 12,000 feet in elevation in the mountains. Who lived there, and why, is unknown. Long subject to the depredations of nature, the site has also been the target of looters of late. Locals call the ancients who built the place "Chicos." Unfortunately, some of these locals live on the site, grazing their livestock there, which may account for some of the looting of archeological treasures. The site is being researched and explored by a husband-and-wife team of archeologists, Canadians John Topic and Theresa Lange-Topic. The stone structures, with walls up to 15 yards high, were built between A.D. 350 and 400, but we don't know when its inhabitants first arrived or where they came from. Nor is it known why the builders deserted the place—perhaps because of a plague, it has been speculated. Archeologists hope to find clues in burial sites found behind massive walls in an area called "the castle," where priests and nobles may have been buried. It is believed the civilization spoke the language called Culli, which became extinct in the 20th century. Above, a small section of the Marcahuamachuco complex.

# Dropping the Iron Curtain: FDR & Churchill at Yalta

**1945's Yalta Conference** was not only the most significant high-level meeting of its kind but an event horizon clearly outlining Oswald Spengler's theories about the "decline of the West." The genuine character of this historically decisive summit only becomes clear, however, within the context of the times in which it occurred.

**By Marc Roland**

From Feb. 4 to 11, 1945, U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met with Soviet dictator Josef Stalin at the Crimean Black Sea port of Yalta, ostensibly to equitably determine the fate of postwar Europe. The disparate men made for a strange trio, as revealed in their famous photo-op, seated together on a patio outside the Livadia Palace, originally a summer retreat for the murdered czar, Nicholas II, in southern Ukraine. [The photo was used on the front cover of the November/December 2011 TBR.—Ed.]

The sickly FDR, a cape draped over his frail shoulders, is flanked on either side, referee-like, by his mutually suspicious British and Russian colleagues. Roosevelt's cadaverous appearance, foreshadowing his death just two months later, suggests the chief executive's mind is already more in the next world than this one.

Hung over from the previous night's round of insincere toasts, Churchill grimaces uncertainly and squinty-eyed across at Stalin, who is smiling contentedly to himself, looking for all the world like the cat that swallowed the canary.

These visual impressions are not far from the truth. When, two years before Yalta, Roosevelt's ambassador to the USSR, William Christian Bullitt Jr., informed him that "Uncle Joe"—as he was lionized around the White House—had already murdered many times the number of persons allegedly killed by the Nazis, FDR responded, disjointedly: "I just have a hunch that Stalin is not that kind of a man. . . . I think that if I give him everything I possibly can and ask for nothing in return, *noblesse oblige*, he won't try to annex anything and will work with me for a world of democracy and peace."[1]

Also appearing in the original photograph are Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Cunningham (Royal Navy) and Marshal of the RAF Sir Charles Portal. The faces of these officers reflect "the realization that Roosevelt and Stalin appeared at times to combine against Churchill, especially over their refusal to tie down the future of postwar Europe," according to the British chronologist of World War II, Charles Messenger. "The truth was that the U.S.A. and USSR were now superpowers, but Britain, drained by five-and-a-half years of war, was not."[2]

Both FDR and Churchill seemed out of touch with reality and intimidated by Stalin at Yalta. Each man had different, often conflicting reasons for being there. Roosevelt was anxious to involve Soviet participation in the Pacific theater as soon as possible. "The whole question of whether we win or lose the war," he nervously insisted, "depends on the Russians."[3] His attitude was repeated concisely by James F. Byrnes, a U.S. delegation member to the conference, who later stated, "[I]t was not a question of what we would let the Russians do, but what we could get the Russians to do"—namely, undertake a joint invasion of Japan, where the Americans anticipated too many casualties.[4]

Churchill saw the conference as propaganda to bolster

**British Prime Minster Winston Churchill** (left) sports a Russian hat at the Yalta Conference while puffing away on his trademark cigar and gazing at moribund Franklin Delano Roosevelt (center), who seems to be cracking a joke for his partners in crime. Josef Stalin (right), who knows he is the only winner of this treacherous trio, evinces a predatory look. Two months later, FDR would be dead and Stalin would soon thereafter have troops occupying much of Eastern and Central Europe.

BETTMANN/CORBIS/NEWSCOM

the flagging will of his war-weary people and ameliorate their growing distress with his policies.[5]

Stalin's motives, according to his secret police chief, Lavrenty Beria, were mostly personal: to snub the imperialist ruler of the now-defunct English empire and bully an American capitalist president into accepting a Soviet sphere of influence over Central and Eastern Europe. As part of the amusement, Beria was brought along to Yalta, where Stalin lightheartedly introduced him to a nonplussed Roosevelt as "our Himmler."[6]

Anglo and American advisors behind the scenes stressed that the conference must be used primarily to weaken enemy morale, as a means of ending the war quickly, before the Fuehrer could bring to bear his advanced military technologies. These included not only the first jet-powered aircraft, plus ballistic and cruise missiles, then already coming into play, but improved homeland defense (a national network of surface-to-air "Waterfall" guided missiles), undetectable submarines (Type XXIs), and a nuclear bomb (the *Siegwaffe*, or "Victory Weapon")—all rapidly heading toward field operations. The hope offered by these new "wonder weapons" was an important impetus for German resistance, which granted precious time needed for their development, mass production and deployment. If Hitler's forces could hold out long enough, as both he and his foes understood, Germany might soon have the means to yet stave off defeat. Accordingly, the seeming casual self-assurance of the Big Three at Yalta, so well publicized around the world, was in stark contrast to what they really knew about enemy plans and

actual events then transpiring in Europe.

As negotiations progressed, Soviet troops stood only 40 miles from Berlin, but, as they were to soon learn, that was much farther than they could have imagined at the time. Before leaving for Yalta, Stalin had ordered the immense manpower of his 1st Baltic Army, plus his 2nd and 3rd Belorussian armies, to overwhelm and reduce East Prussia and Pomerania, thereby providing him the fresh prestige he wanted to dictate terms, especially about Poland, to his Western opposites. While the Big Three chatted pleasantly, tens of thousands of Soviet troops were killed, including their supreme commander, Gen. Ivan Danilovich Chernyakhovsky, 39. After he achieved meager gains, half a million Germans he previously surrounded escaped the encirclement, and the entire Soviet offensive was beaten to a halt. Young Chernyakhovsky died in a hail of shell fragments.

Meanwhile, the Americans, still shaken by the 89,500 casualties incurred at the Battle of the Bulge, were surprised the Germans had not been routed by the failure of their Ardennes offensive. Instead, they withdrew in an orderly, fighting retreat that prevented U.S. forces from seizing the Roer area (Rur in German) before its dams could be destroyed. The newly flooded region postponed the Allied advance long enough for powerful German reinforcements to take up positions in the densely wooded area of the Reichswald. Here, "the enemy parachute troops fought with a fanaticism unexcelled at any time in the war," stated the British commander, Gen. Bernard Montgomery. "The volume of fire from enemy weapons was the heaviest which had so far been met by British troops in the campaign."[6] More than 23,000 of them and their Canadian comrades would fall at Reichswald.

But Churchill's woes were not confined to the west. Contrary to contemporaneous newsreel portrayals of jubilant Europeans everywhere ecstatically welcoming his soldiers as "liberators," their appearance in Greece just two months earlier had sparked a civil war. Widespread Communist violence against a London-installed puppet regime spilled over into numerous civilian atrocities Archbishop Damaskinos described to Harold Macmillan, England's minister to Supreme Allied Headquarters Mediterranean, as "worse than anything we endured under the Fascists."[7] Following 60 days of vicious fighting, as Churchill was still trying to hold his own at Yalta, the Reds' "National Popular Liberation Army" withdrew from Athens into the mountains, but was still able to tie down two British divisions sorely needed at Reichswald.

The Crimean confabulation ground on for a week of uneasy discussions, with Roosevelt worried that Russia would leave the Americans in the lurch at Japan, Stalin determined to enforce his will on Eastern Europe, and Churchill suddenly forced to realize that his famous assertion made not three years earlier—"I have not become the king's first minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British empire"—had been turned inside out by the two men with whom he now shared vodka and tobacco.[8] Their joint declaration was released to the outside world as the "Yalta Communiqué." Revealing the conference's chief purpose—to undermine enemy morale—its first point was aimed at Germany: Immediate, "unconditional surrender" was that nation's only option, and "further resistance by her people would merely make the cost of defeat 'heavier'."[9]

***If the German people lay down their arms, the Soviets, according to the agreement, would occupy East and Southeast Europe, and much of the Reich.***

A "Committee on the Dismemberment of Germany" was established for carving the country up among the victors, as first outlined in *Germany Must Perish!*, published in the U.S. by Theodore Newman Kaufman prior to American involvement in World War II.[10] His book, which additionally detailed the enslavement and eventual eradication of the German people, was well read throughout the Third Reich. In response, Reichsminister Dr. Joseph Goebbels wrote of the Yalta Summit, "If the German people lay down their weapons, the Soviets, according to the agreement between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, would occupy all of East and Southeast Europe, along with the greater part of the Reich. An Iron Curtain would fall over this enormous territory controlled by the Soviet Union, behind which nations would be slaughtered."[11]

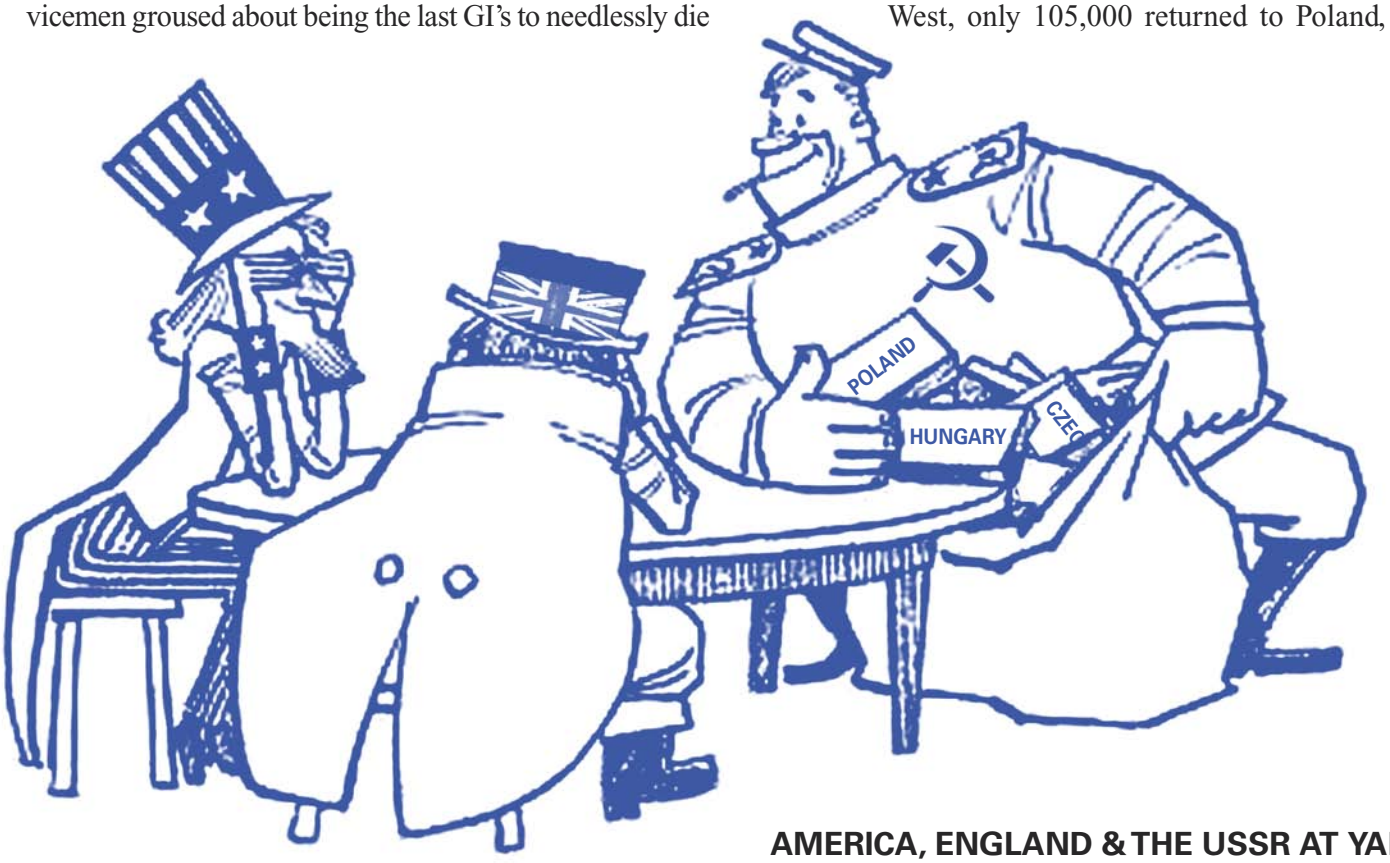
Goebbels' predictions and Kaufman's lurid threats seemed borne out within 48 hours after the communiqué was issued, when 800 USAAF and RAF heavy bombers attacked the undefended, militarily insignificant city of Dresden swollen with Eastern Europeans fleeing ahead of the Soviet juggernaut. More than 50,000 civilians—many of them foreign workers, mostly refugees, together with large numbers of children and wounded—perished. Roosevelt and Churchill had unhesitatingly assented to Stalin's personal request for the raids, in compliance with his earlier decree that all refugees were traitors.[12]

If Yalta and its subsequent carpet-bombing of a defenseless urban center were meant to inspire surrender, they had an opposite effect. Popular support for Hitler was galvanized, even among many who still opposed him, and transformed ordinary soldiers into fanatical defenders of the Fatherland. The day after Dresden, Gen. Walter Wenk's 3rd Panzer Army so vigorously counterattacked Soviet forces in Pomerania, he derailed their advance on Berlin. He hounded them toward the east, allowing the Germans to recapture a number of strategic towns, such as Goerlitz and Lauban, the following month. Some appreciation may be gained for the scope of these late-war victories when we understand that the Red armies pushed back by the Wehrmacht were three times greater than all Allied forces in the west combined.

At sea, new U-boats were again sinking ships in the English Channel and even off the east coast of the U.S. after a two-year hiatus, as Luftwaffe jet-bombers flew with impunity over Britain, and unstoppable V-2 missiles rained down on London. If German resistance seemed stiffened by the communiqué, growing numbers of American servicemen groused about being the last GI's to needlessly die in a war they were now told was already as good as won.

They were not the only Allies unhappy with the Yalta Communiqué. More than a quarter of a million Polish volunteers had suffered severe casualties in Anglo-American battles from North Africa to Italy for the liberation of their homeland. Now, behind the closed doors of the Livadia Palace, Poland had been handed over to Comrade Stalin—lock, stock and barrel. Only Churchill pleaded that the Poles at least be given an opportunity to vote in free elections, a stipulation FDR dismissed as potentially provocative; they needed to tread lightly around Stalin, so as not to spook him from declaring war on Japan.

Representatives of London's Polish government-in-exile, who had not been invited to Yalta, knew nothing about the decision made without their knowledge, much less their consent, until it was publicly announced to the world at large after the Conference closed and its Big Three negotiators had already left for their respective capitals. Learning of their country's betrayal, great waves of shame and despair swept through Poles everywhere. Out of 265,000 Polish troops serving the Allies in the West, only 105,000 returned to Poland, and




**AMERICA, ENGLAND & THE USSR AT YALTA**

**"Then came the big summit conferences—Teheran, Moscow, Yalta and Potsdam.** The Big Three came to settle the postwar world, but one player forgot the cards, and another forgot the chips. While they were looking for a new deck, Russia took the pot."

—Text and illustration from Victor Vashi's original book *A Red Primer for Children and Diplomats*, 1967.

these mostly to gather up their relatives for repatriation outside the Iron Curtain. Goebbels could observe, "Our predictions, beginning with Poland, are beginning to be confirmed by a remarkable series of current events." With memories still fresh of the Katyn Woods massacre—when Beria murdered 21,768 Poles less than five years earlier—thirty officers and men from the Polish II Corps committed suicide when they learned what had been decided at Yalta. [13]

Less than a week after returning to London, Churchill was called to account in an acrimonious vote of confidence, as many MPs vehemently denounced his acquiescence to Stalin's demands. "Moreover, 25 of these MPs risked their careers to draft an amendment protesting against Britain's tacit acceptance of Poland's domination by the Soviet Union. After the failure of the amendment, Henry Strauss, 1st Baron Conesford, the member of Parliament for Norwich, resigned his seat in protest at the British treatment of Poland." [14]

These Parliamentary reactions, combined with leftist resentment in England over Churchill's mobilization of two army divisions against Greek Communists, lost him his re-election as Prime Minister. He had not the heart to disagree with his numerous critics, however, and wrote desperately to Roosevelt about "the wholesale deportations and liquidations of opposition Poles by the Soviets." [15] Little more than a month after Yalta, where the Poles had been publicly granted free elections, Stalin arrested sixteen Polish opposition political leaders he invited to participate in his provisional government, then flew them to Moscow for a show trial, where they were sentenced to life imprisonment at a Siberian gulag.

Stalin's appetite for territorial and human acquisition was merely whetted with Polish *hors d'œuvre*. He demanded that not only Russian, Ukrainian and Cossack refugees be forthwith repatriated to the Soviet Union, with or without their consent, but all Bosnians, Croats, Slovenes, and Serbs seeking asylum with British and U.S. forces must return to Yugoslavia. By then, more than 5 million refugees had crammed into Western Europe. A small percentage had sided with Germany; the vast majority were non-combatants, most of them women, children and elderly. At Stalin's behest, Anglo and American troops randomly arrested tens of thousands of them in Operation Keelhaul. "That our armed forces should have adopted this term," wrote Julius Epstein, a research associate with the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace at Stanford University (California), "as its code name for deporting by brutal force, to a concentration camp, firing squad or hangman's noose, millions who were already in the lands of freedom, shows how little the high brass thought of their longing to be free."[16]

Prisoners handed over to receiving Communist authorities were summarily executed, sometimes within earshot of the British, such as the Bleiburg massacre, in which up to 114,531 Slovenes, Croats and Bosnians were massacred. [17] Émigré White Russians, who had never been Soviet citizens, were transferred to the USSR, contrary to "an official statement of the British Foreign Office policy after the Yalta Conference that only Soviet citizens, who had been such after Sept. 1, 1939, were to be compelled to return to the Soviet Union, or handed over to Soviet officials in other locations." [18]

> ***"We must realize that the Soviet program is the establishment of totalitarianism, ending personal liberty and democracy, as we know it."***

Nikolai Tolstoy, head of that illustrious household, told of GI's walking back to the internment camp after having delivered their human shipment to the Communists: "The Americans returned to Plattling [a Bavarian town where refugees were interned in concentration camps] visibly shamefaced. Before their departure from the rendezvous in the forest, many had seen rows of bodies [suicides] already hanging from the branches of nearby trees." [19]

The cynically named Operation Keelhaul—which resulted not only in the slavery, torture and death of their husbands and fathers, but the wholesale murder and rape of refugee women and children—was in flagrant violation of the Geneva Conventions and contradicted the Yalta Communiqué's promise to "afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want." [20] U.S. authorities had no qualms about exchanging these hapless victims for 23,500 American and 30,000 British and Commonwealth soldiers made prisoners-of-war by their own allies, the Soviets. Some were repatriated over the ensuing years, but most were sent to the gulag camp system for the rest of their natural lives, in what Tolstoy described as "the last great secret of World War II." [21]

Elsewhere, Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians hopefully cited the Yalta Communiqué's pledge to "help any European country form interim governments representative of all democratic opinion and dedicated to holding free

elections as soon as possible, so that the people could vote for a government of their choice." [22] Instead, they were abandoned without a word to the same bloody fate that befell the Poles, along with millions more Romanians, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Slovaks and Czechs.

Among Stalin's preconditions for a declaration of war against Japan was Mongolia, which Roosevelt readily signed over to him without Chinese representation or consent. FDR later conceded that the language used at the conference was vague enough for the Soviets to "stretch it all the way from Yalta to Washington without ever technically breaking it," but solemnly added that Stalin's early priesthood training had "entered into his nature of the way in which a Christian gentleman should behave." [23]

When Russia's foreign minister, Vyacheslav Molotov, expressed similar concerns that the evasive wording at Yalta might interfere with Soviet agendas, Stalin absently responded: "Never mind. We'll do it our own way later." [24]

Five years before the United Nations and Red China, with Soviet aid, went to war in Korea, Roosevelt grandly assured Congress, "I come from the Crimea with a firm belief that we have made a start on the road to a world of peace." [25] He was contradicted by his own, newly appointed ambassador to the USSR, Averell Harriman, who informed him, "We must come clearly to realize that the Soviet program is the establishment of totalitarianism, ending personal liberty and democracy, as we know it." [26]

"One day," Goebbels prophesied from under the shadow of his own impending death, "those in the U.S.A. will curse the day in which a long-forgotten American president released a communiqué at a conference in Yalta, which will long since have sunk into legend. However things turn out, Stalin would always be the winner, and Roosevelt and Churchill the losers." [27]

And why not? Alger Hiss, the chief American negotiator at Yalta, was then a spy for the USSR. Before the close of the last century, his espionage had been documented by CIA decryption of World War II-era secret Soviet transmissions, in which Hiss was clearly identified as "Ales," Stalin's man in the White House. 1997's bipartisan Moynihan Commission on Government Secrecy, chaired by Democratic Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, stated found that "the complicity of Alger Hiss of the State Department seems settled." [28]

By then, Hiss had passed away of natural causes at 92 years of age, unlike the millions who died prematurely of most unnatural causes behind the Iron Curtain he helped ring down at Yalta. ✦

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# Where We Were . . . Where We're Going . . .

**IT IS REALLY AMAZING HOW FAST OUR CIVILIZATION HAS GONE TO POT.** Just a century ago, a mere eyeblink in terms of history, the white race ruled the world except for Japan and a few backwater lands such as Ethiopia and the interior of New Guinea. Even the emperor of China had no power to make a move without consulting with white men. But we made one mistake: We were not vigilant. Contemptuously, we let our enemies sneak up on us and set white nation to killing white nation. In the process, we committed racial suicide. Is there a chance we can still pick up the pieces, or is it all over?

**BY DR. WILLIAM PIERCE**

WILLIAM PIERCE

The salient feature of the 20th century was the collective suicide of the white race. In 1900 we ruled the world. We ruled politically, militarily, culturally, economically, scientifically and in every other way. No other race even came close. We ruled India and Africa directly, and China was for all practical purposes an economic colony of Europe and America. The Chinese emperor remained on his throne only so long as he let white men have their way in China.

Japan was the only non-white nation of any significance that even had pretensions of autonomy.

We had superior weapons, superior armed forces, superior communications, superior transportation, superior agriculture and industry, superior standards of health, superior organization, superiority in every facet of science and technology. We had the best universities—really, the only universities worthy of the name—the best engineers. We built things other races couldn't even imagine. We explored, we conquered, we ruled.

More important than anything else was our moral superiority—and please don't misunderstand my use of that term. I don't mean we were meek and inoffensive and turned the other cheek. I mean we were proud and self-confident. We knew who we were, and we knew that we were far, far better than anyone else, and we weren't at all embarrassed by the fact that we were better.

We recognized racial differences in the same way we recognized that the Sun rises in the east, and we felt not the slightest need to apologize to anyone for that. Egalitarianism was a moral and mental disease that afflicted only a few of our people, despite the murderous outburst of egalitarian insanity that was the French Revolution in the late 18th century. Any sort of racial mixing was abhorrent to us. We looked on miscegenation with the same disgust and disapproval as on bestiality or necrophilia. We didn't tolerate it. And we didn't accept or trust Jews.

That was our situation a century ago.

We did have some faults, however—some very serious faults. We were not vigilant. We were so confident in our superiority that we failed to heed the warnings of the few among us who were vigilant. We didn't pay attention when a few warned us: "Hey, we'd better do something about the race problem. We have 9 million non-whites in the United States, according to the 1900 census, and in the future they

could become a real problem for us. Let's start getting rid of them now."

We thought: "Well, as long as they stay on their side of town and stay out of sight, how can they be a problem for us? Besides, they're useful for picking cotton and as cleaning women and cooks and gardeners."

And when a few warned us about the Jews, we also didn't pay attention. A few warned us about the damage the Jews had done to us in the past, about their malevolence, about their growing wealth, but most of us didn't take the warnings seriously. We saw the Jews as obnoxious and unpleasant people, and we didn't let them into our private clubs and our better hotels, but we didn't consider them really dangerous. We didn't become alarmed even when they began buying up our newspapers and elbowing their way into other media.

And lack of vigilance wasn't our only fault. We were too ready to quarrel with one another. No other race was seen as a threat to ours, so we felt no need to suppress our internal rivalries and jealousies and hatreds and form a solid front against the non-white world. We let fester old rivalries between the English and the Germans, and between the Germans and the French, and between the English and the Boers in South Africa, and between those of us who spoke Germanic languages and those of us who spoke Slavic or Romance or other languages. We didn't notice our faults, our weaknesses. But others did.

*We recognized racial differences in the same way we recognized that the Sun rises in the east, and we felt not the slightest need to apologize for that.*

The latter half of the 19th century saw not only the beginning of the acquisition of our mass media by the Jews, but also the nearly simultaneous hatching of two long-term, murderous conspiracies designed to exploit our weaknesses. These two conspiracies were Zionism and Marxism. Some Jews went with one, some with the other, but both were deadly for us.

The Marxists issued their Communist Manifesto as far back as the middle of the 19th century, but it was another 50 years before they were able to have much of an impact on the gentile world. As for the Zionists, they also began propagandizing and organizing about the middle of the 19th century and only became noticeable at the beginning of the 20th century, when they began having international Zionist congresses and more or less openly laying their plans to foment wars and revolutions, of which they could take advantage to promote Jewish interests.

For example, at the Zionist Congress in 1897, in Basel, Switzerland, the Zionist leader Theodor Herzl told his fellow Jews that they were having trouble persuading the Turks, who at that time controlled Palestine, to turn the country over to them, but that the Jewish leaders had plans for getting around the Turks. And I should mention that Herzl's address to the 1897 Zionist Congress has been published in a number of places, and any diligent researcher can dig up a copy. Herzl said:

> It may be that Turkey will refuse us or will be unable to understand us. This will not discourage us. We will seek other means to accomplish our end. The Orient question is now a question of the day. Sooner or later it will bring about a conflict among the nations. . . . The great European war must come. With my watch in hand do I await this terrible moment. After the great European war is ended the peace conference will assemble. We must be ready for that time.

Remember, Herzl was talking about the Jews' plans 17 years before the outbreak of World War I. But the Jews were ready when the time came. In 1916, with the war more or less stalemated, they approached Britain's political leaders and made a deal to bring the United States into the war on the side of Britain in return for a British promise to take Palestine away from Turkey and turn it over to the Jews after the war. The British side of the deal was made public in the so-called Balfour Declaration. And the Zionists kept their end of the bargain by working through Jews close to the Democratic President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. Wilson had won the election to his second term in the White House in 1916 by promising America's voters that he would keep the United States out of the European war. But as soon as he took office in 1917 he began scheming to get the country into the war on the side of Britain, which, of course, he did two months later. That cost a couple of million additional Gentile lives, but it got Palestine for the Jews—and it also prolonged the war enough for the Jews in Russia to topple the czar and get their Communist revolution off the ground.

When I said that some Jews took the Marxist route and some the Zionist route, I didn't mean that all Jews became active workers in one or the other of those movements. Most Jews remained full-time money-grubbers and provided propaganda and financial support for their conspiratorial

brethren, continuing to buy up mass media and to dispense capital to the Zionists or the Communists as needed. And they didn't wait for World War I for that. The first big gentile bloodletting of the last century in which they had a hand was the Boer War in South Africa, between the British and the Boers. This cruel and murderous war, in which Jewish capitalists were allied with British capitalists against South Africa's Dutch and German and French farmers—the Boers—laid the foundations for Jewish control of much of Africa's mineral wealth.

In 1904 the Jewish Wall Street speculator Jacob Schiff, planning ahead for a Communist takeover of Russia, helped to finance the Japanese side in the Russian-Japanese war and used his influence to block loans to the czar's government from America. This was the same Jacob Schiff who a little more than a decade later provided the Jewish-Bolshevik movement with an infusion of $25 million to finish the job in Russia: That's $25 million from capitalist Wall Street to finance the Communist butchery of gentile Russians. In 1917, $25 million was a lot of money; in any case it bought enough bombs and bullets and Communist propaganda leaflets to get the job done.

***Wall Street's Jacob Schiff provided the Bolshevik movement with an infusion of $25 million to finish the job in Russia.***

Now, none of this Jewish activity was really secret. The lemmings didn't know about it, because it wasn't in the funny papers or the movies. But Jews weren't even trying to keep their sympathies or their activities secret, and observant Gentiles continued to issue warnings to anyone who would listen. But, as I said a moment ago, we weren't vigilant. White Americans didn't believe that they were in any danger. Things such as the deal to bring America into World War I in return for the turning of Palestine over to the Jews were too subtle for the American mind.

After the war the mass murder of Ukrainians and Russians by Jewish-Bolshevik commissars might possibly have registered with white Americans, except that the average white American didn't think of Russians and Ukrainians as real people: they spoke a different language and dressed differently from us. And besides, by that time the Jews had gotten a pretty good grip on Hollywood and the broadcasting industry, and so the only side of the story that most Americans were allowed to see or hear was the Jewish side.

Europeans were more vigilant than Americans. For one thing Europeans had longer memories: they were more aware of the long history of Jewish scheming and predation than Americans were. For another thing, in Europe the danger was quite a bit closer. Communist parties in a number of European countries besides Russia had taken advantage of the chaos in the wake of the war to make grabs for power, and in a few countries—Hungary, for example—they succeeded temporarily. People noticed the ethnicity of the commissars and were horrified by their behavior toward the Gentile populations. Even in insular Britain no less a public figure than Winston Churchill spoke out clearly about the danger of Jewish Communism. In a full-page feature article in the Feb. 8, 1920, issue of *London's Illustrated Sunday Herald*, Churchill wrote:

> This movement among the Jews is not new. From the days of Spartacus-Weisshaupt to those of Karl Marx, and down to Trotsky in Russia, Bela Kun in Hungary, Rosa Luxembourg in Germany, and Emma Goldman in the United States, this world-wide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilization and the reconstitution of society on the basis of arrested development, of envious malevolence, and impossible equality has been steadily growing. It played . . . a definitely recognizable part in the tragedy of the French Revolution. It has been the mainspring of every subversive movement during the 19th century; and now at last this band of extraordinary personalities from the underworld of the great cities of Europe and America have gripped the Russian people by the hair of their heads and have become practically the undisputed masters of that enormous empire.
>
> There is no need to exaggerate the part played in the creation of Bolshevism and in the actual bringing about of the Russian Revolution by these international and for the most part atheistical Jews. It is certainly a very great one; it probably outweighs all others. With the notable exception of Lenin, the majority of the leading figures are Jews. Moreover, the principal inspiration and driving power comes from the Jewish leaders. Thus Georgy Vasilyevich Chicherin, a pure Russian, is eclipsed by his nominal subordinate Maxim Maximovich Litvinov, and the influence of Russians like Bukharin or Lunacharski cannot be compared with the power of Trotsky or of Zinovieff . . . or of Krassin or Radek—all Jews.
>
> In the Soviet institutions the predominance of Jews is even more astonishing. And the prominent, if not indeed the principal, part in the system of terrorism applied by the Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution [the Cheka] has been taken by Jews, and in

some notable cases by Jewesses. The same evil prominence was obtained by Jews in the brief period of terror during which Bela Kun ruled in Hungary. The same phenomenon has been presented in Germany (especially in Bavaria), so far as this madness has been allowed to prey upon the temporary prostration of the German people. Although in all these countries there are many non-Jews every whit as bad as the worst of the Jewish revolutionaries, the part played by the latter in proportion to their numbers in the population is astonishing.

Actually, Churchill said quite a bit more in this article about the dangers of allowing Jewish Communism to go unchecked, and if you really want to make a study of the background of our present mess you should read the entire article yourself. That's the Feb. 8, 1920, issue of *The Illustrated Sunday Herald*. And when you do find the article from which I just read—a major article written by one of the most prominent personalities of the last century and published in a major British newspaper—you might ask yourself why you had never heard of it before I called it to your attention.

As I said, we lacked vigilance. A few people paid attention—America's pioneer automaker Henry Ford, for example—but most white Americans were too busy with their ball games and funny papers. And we didn't really care about what the Jews were doing to white people overseas, since they weren't Americans. About the only people who really paid attention were the Germans, who resolved not to let the Jews do to them what they had done to the Russians and had tried to do to the Hungarians. So they proceeded to get Rosa Luxembourg and her pals off their backs and out of Germany. And when the Germans did that, the Jews in America began screaming bloody murder and calling for another world war to save them from the Germans. And by this time the Jews had almost a monopoly on getting their side of the story to the U.S. public.

Well, our people had one other fault in addition to an inadequate sense of racial solidarity with other whites around the world and a lack of vigilance: we also lacked responsible leadership. We lacked even a system for giving us responsible leadership. What we had were politicians: skilled liars—actors, lawyers—who never asked themselves, "What policy is good for our people?" but only: "How can I get elected? What must I promise the people in order to get their votes? What policy will make me popular?" And as the grip of the Jews on the mass media, on Hollywood and Madison Avenue—and therefore on the minds of the public—became more and more nearly complete throughout the last century, the question the politicians asked themselves became, more and more, "What must I do to please the Jews and gain their support?"

And so in 1933, in the same year that a German government took office with a policy of freeing the German people from the grip of the Jews, in America a government took office with a policy of doing whatever the Jews wanted done. Franklin Roosevelt surrounded himself with more Jews than any previous American president.

Using Roosevelt as their willing tool, the Jews pulled the same sort of bait-and-switch trick on the American people to get us into World War II that they had pulled using Woodrow Wilson to get us into World War I. Just as Wilson had done 24 years earlier, Roosevelt ran for re-election in 1940 on a campaign promise to keep the United States out of the war in Europe, and while he was making that promise to the American people he was actively scheming with his Jewish advisors and supporters to get the United States into the war as soon as he could, and meanwhile to keep the war in Europe going by making promises of support to those countries opposed to Germany.

***A few people paid attention—Henry Ford, for example—but most white Americans were too busy with their ball games and funny papers.***

It was fighting on the wrong side of that war, more than anything else, that laid us low. It also destroyed the British empire and laid Britain low. Throughout the non-white world whites began abdicating their rule, withdrawing, apologizing. The disease of egalitarianism spread like wildfire. There was a moral collapse throughout the white world. It wasn't just the German people who lost WWII; it was all Europeans, all white people, including European-Americans.

The Jews were the only real winners. World War I resulted in opening up Palestine for their Zionist faction and delivering Russia to their Communist faction. World War II not only saved them from getting booted out of Europe by Hitler, it delivered all of eastern and much of central Europe to their Communist faction and finished delivering Palestine to their Zionist faction. The war gave them the basis for their enormously profitable "holocaust" story, with which they have beaten the white world over the head ever since. ✦

***William Luther Pierce III*** (1933-2002) originally worked as an assistant professor of physics at Oregon State University. He founded the National Alliance, which has been sabotaged by its leaders and become dormant.

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THE 2012 INDEX WILL APPEAR IN THE NOVEMBER/DECEMBER ISSUE.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### ANOTHER FEMALE HERO

In the recent TBR on great women, you did not mention the woman who I consider our greatest female hero. In 1940 she dropped anti-war pamphlets from the air, over the White House. She won the Bendix Trophy for breaking five flying records. Unlike her competitor, Amelia Earhart, she did not kill herself on this dangerous solo overwater flight. Ten days after the Pearl Harbor attack, the Roosevelt administration had her arrested on phony sedition charges. She was sent to prison,and later released, her reputation ruined,and told never to write or speak again in public.

I am referring to Laura Ingalls, of whom I've done a great deal of research. She was a close friend of Charles Lindbergh and with him in the "America First" movement. I believe they were secretly asked by the American Air Corps to get friendly with the Germans, in order to find information about their hidden jet engine projects. When she was arrested, as a patsy, just after Pearl Harbor, she refused to reveal these facts, to protect Lindbergh and Gen. Hap Arnold.

*Vaughn M. Greene*
*Via email*

### KUDOS TO GOODWIN

I would like to commend Prof. Ray Goodwin for his outstanding guest editorial in the September/October 2011 issue. His words were well thought out, succinct and right on point. I only wish I could have said it as well as he did. I thank Dr. Goodwin for his concise wisdom on why we have to continue to speak out, and I will use some of his statements and concepts when I talk with others about this critically important matter.

*Ralph Kolstad*
*Texas*

### WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Abraham Lincoln's war against the South has been called by many names, of which the commonest and silliest is the "Civil War." That name should be reserved for an upcoming war, perhaps the next phase of the Occupy movement. But I chanced upon "Senate joint Resolution No. 41, *Congressional Record*, March 2, 1928," which says:

"A war was waged from 1861 to 1865 between two organized governments: the United States of America and the Confederate States of America. These were the official titles of the contending parties. It was not a 'civil war,' as it was not fought between two parties within the same government. It was not a war of secession, for the Southern states seceded without a thought of war.

The right of a state to secede has never been questioned. It was not a rebellion, for sovereign, independent states cannot rebel against each other. It was a War Between the States, because 22 non-seceding states made war upon 11 seceding states to force them back into the union of states—the United States of America."

*Riley J. Steen*
*Missouri*

### ROMAN FINDS

Has there been any news on the Roman finds in Brazil or in Drumanagh, Ireland?

*Steve D. Guardala*
*New York*

**Generally Roman artifacts in Ireland are rare. However, according to Wikipedia: "At Drumanagh, 25 km north of Dublin, a large (200,000 square meter) site was identified in 1995 as possibly Roman. Consisting of a peninsula defended by three rows of parallel ditches on the landward side, the site appears to have been a port or bridgehead." Ex-Marine and underwater explorer/archeologist/treasure-hunter Robert Marx states: "Amongst my most notable discover[ies] was that of a 2nd century B.C. Roman shipwreck in the Bay of Guanabara, near Rio de Janeiro." This is a discovery that has received little to no examination, much less validation, from the realm of mainstream archeology, no doubt in part because Marx is not a Ph.D. archeologist. Word has it, the Brazilian government is covering up the discovery, for unknown reasons.—Ed.**

### SUCCESSFUL MONEY

With the euro collapsing (and soon the Federal Reserve dollar), I fail to see how the globalists expect to set up a worldwide currency unit with which to exploit the sheeple of the world. This would be a good time for TBR to revisit the successful history of fiat money: the Guernsey paper money, the continental that won our independence, the tally stick system of jolly old England and all sorts of scrip. This is a crucial topic.

*Ophelia Dingle*
*Alaska*

### WAS THERE EVER A PYRAMIDION?

I read with great interest an article in the November/December 2011 issue of TBR about the Great Pyramid's electrical mysteries. I have two questions. Was there ever a "capstone" or pyramidion on the Great Pyramid? Or was it deliberately built truncated?

*Serena N. Edenfield*
*Utah*

**It is hard to know the truth of this matter. Some, such as Philip Gardiner, say that the pyramid "was capped by a gold-plated benben pyramidion" while others say that the capstone was of pure black onyx, or possibly even a quartz crystal or meteorite. However, according to the Great Pyramid of Egypt Research Association (director, John DeSalvo, Ph.D.): "It appears that the Great Pyramid was never finished since the top is flat, and not pointed, as it should be. It has a truncated summit, which is coarse and uneven and measures about 30 square feet. Most pyramids were crowned with a top-stone that completed their structure. This pyramid does not currently have one, and it appears that it never did."—Ed.**

### STOLEN TREASURE

I enjoyed your article on Yamashita's Gold. That is the first I had ever heard of such shenanigans, but it doesn't surprise me. Gold does that to people. If we would go back to the gold standard, where everyone had a little of it, I think our economy would stabilize and be recession proof. I can remember when Las Vegas used silver dollars for chips, and you could still buy one for a paper dollar.

*James Harrold*
*Arkansas*

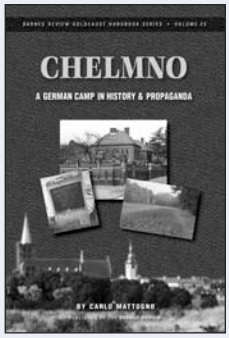
**SEND US YOUR COMMENTS**

Send your comments to TBR Editor, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or email editor@barnesreview.org. We reserve the right to edit for length.

# Holocaust Revisionism . . .

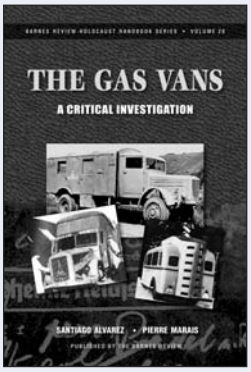
## New Books on the Holocaust from The Barnes Review

### *Chelmno: A German Camp in History & Propaganda*



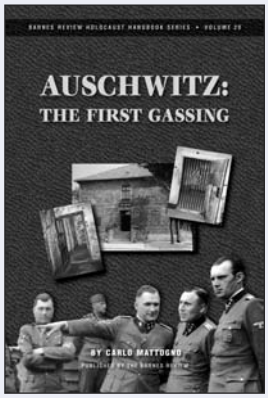

The world's premier Revisionist scholar, Carlo Mattogno, focuses his microscope on Chelmno, the infamous German-run "death camp" located in Poland. It was here that Jewish prisoners were rounded up and mercilessly gassed or shot (claims vary from 10,000 to 1.3 million victims). Or so say the court historians, most of whom have never set foot near the remains of the camp. Mattogno, however, has examined reams of wartime documents and conducted on-site investigations at the Chelmno camp. The resulting book challenges the conventional wisdom of what went on inside Chelmno. Mattogno covers the subject from every angle, undermining the orthodox claims about the camp with an overwhelming body of evidence. Eyewitness statements, gas wagons as extermination weapons, forensics reports, coroners' reports, archeological excavations, the crematoria, building plans, official U.S. reports, German documents, evacuation efforts—all come under Mattogno's scrutiny. Here are the facts about Chelmno, not the propaganda. Softcover, 6 x 9, 191 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography, appendices, #615, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

### *The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation*




Those who think they know something about the "holocaust" are sure the Nazis deployed mobile gas chambers and used them to exterminate as many as 700,000 innocent victims. Surprisingly, however, up until 2011 no thorough monograph had ever appeared on the topic. Revisionist Santiago Alvarez (along with major contributions from Pierre Marais) has remedied the situation with this tome. *The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation* asks: Are the witness statements reliable? Are the documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the victims' corpses? In order to get to the truth, Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents, photos and witness statements on this topic (presented in more than 30 trials held over the decades in Germany, Poland and Israel); and he has examined the claims made in the mainstream. The result of his research is mindboggling. Softcover, 390 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography, #607, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

### *Auschwitz: The First Gassing*




New, updated second edition. For this study, the world's premier Revisionist scholar, Carlo Mattogno, analyzed all available testimonies relating to the first gassing at Auschwitz. The resulting image is quite confusing—even laughable. According to eyewitnesses, the first gassing happened either in spring or August, September or October of 1941, though some say November or December of 1942. The location was either the old crematorium or inside Building 11, or maybe at Birkenau. Eyewitnesses said the victims were Russians or Communist partisans or political commissars or Poles. There were anywhere from 200 to 1,663 victims. The poison gas was administered either through the door or through openings above the doors to the cells. The victims died immediately according to some reports, yet other reports say victims stayed alive for 15 hours. The inconsistencies of eyewitness testimony are shocking. In short, it is evident that those giving the accounts of the first gassing at Auschwitz were either not there, mistaken or lying—and Mattogno exposes the prevaricators. Second expanded and revised edition. Softcover, 6 x 9, 157 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography, appendices, #515, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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